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THE MILITARY SITUATION.

THE military operations of the several theatres of war to be recorded since our last issue, though not of first-class magnitude or importance, have this in common, that they show the rebels everywhere seizing the initiative and assuming the aggressive. In Tennessee they continue to work assiduously on ROSECRANS' line of communications. Before Charleston they have made an extremely bold effort to destroy the iron-clads by torpedoes, assuming the offensive. In Virginia, their manoeuvres for a flank movement on General MEADE's position, have compelled him to change his front and fall back behind the Rappahannock, and thence as far as the plains of Manassas.

With regard to the late movements of the Army of the Potomac, which for the time being resumes its old place as first in the public interest, we regret to find ourselves this week deprived of those resources of private information on which we rely to give truth and accuracy to our treatment of the military situation. The published accounts have been a most chaotic muddle, and, with the most diligent effort, we are not sure that we can bring them into coherence and comprehensibility.

It appears that towards the close of last week the enemy began demonstrations indicating the purpose of effecting a flank movement on the right wing of the Army of the Potomac. For two or three days he had been concentrating a heavy force at Madison Court House, and on Friday night and Saturday morning they moved out of town in a northwardly direction. The design seems to have been to throw the main body of A. P. HILL's corps from the left to the right of our front, preserving an obscure route near the Blue Ridge, with the design of making a rapid and secret flank movement, striking MEADE's right at Brandy Station, between Culpepper and the Rappahannock, thus cutting off his communications and forcing the Army of the Potomac to give battle under disadvantageous circumstances.

To counteract this movement, General MEADE determined to make a demonstration on the rebel right and centre, with the view of compelling them to abandon their enterprise, in order to protect their lines of communication with Gordonsville and Richmond. Accordingly, a strong force of cavalry was, on Saturday, the 10th, dispatched to Germanna Ford: infantry and cavalry in force were sent to the fords in the vicinity of Cedar Mountain; KILPATRICK was sent out to the right to engage the attention of the enemy at James City, ten miles southwest of Culpepper, and the First and Sixth Corps, strengthened by two divisions which had been encamped along the base of the Cedar River Mountains, advanced their lines to the river, and appeared ready to cross at several points simultaneously. These movements brought the Union cavalry into contact with the enemy at various points. Early in the morning a brigade of General KILPATRICK's command engaged the rebel cavalry at James City, but being instructed not to bring on a general engagement, he, after half an hour's skirmishing, fell back towards Culpepper and took position near Bethel Church, where another brush was had, resulting in

KILPATRICK's falling back on Culpepper. General BUFORD's Cavalry command, as before remarked, had been sent to Germanna Ford, on the Rapidan. Following the river to Hunter's Ford, he is said to have surprised the enemy in the fortifications, and captured sixty of them. General BUFORD occupied the works till the next morning, when he recrossed the Rapidan, followed by a large force of STUART's Cavalry, with which he had running skirmishes as he fell back through Stevensburg to Brandy Station, where he joined KILPATRICK's forces.

This ruse on the part of MEADE, pretending to cross, had the desired effect. Immediately upon the discovery of our forces by the rebels, signals were displayed, calling upon the infantry to come back and check the advance. Accordingly, EWELL recrossed the river in the forenoon, taking up his line of march towards the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, where the rebels had a series of works, leaving only STUART's cavalry to demonstrate to the north of the Rapidan. Having thus checkmated his enemy, General MEADE determined to shorten his rear and change his front, for the purpose of falling back to a stronger position and better line north of the Rappahannock, where he might be in a position either to give battle or to prevent any further invasive movement meditated by the rebels. Early on Sunday morning the infantry force on the Rapidan and west of Culpepper commenced falling back toward the Rappahannock, the trains all having been sent back the night before, leaving General PLEASANTON's entire cavalry corps to cover the retreat. The interval between the two rivers by the roads over which the army passed is about twenty miles, and on Sunday night the whole army rested on the north bank of the Rappahannock. The crossing was made chiefly at Kelly's Ford.

The cavalry, which had been assigned the duty of covering the retreat, had during this countermarch of Sunday several encounters with the enemy's cavalry, who pressed hard on the rear of our force. KILPATRICK and GREGG took up their line of march, and, skirmishing the while, advanced in the direction the infantry had taken. KILPATRICK came up by the way of Culpepper, while GREGG took the road toward Sulphur Springs. General BUFORD's cavalry fell back, as it appears, faster than KILPATRICK, who brought up the rear, so that the latter was cut off by STUART getting in his front and on both flanks. A charge was ordered, and General CUSTER's brigade drove the enemy into a thicket of wood, from which, however, they recharged in large force, and our cavalry then made a grand charge on their front and flanks, cutting their way through and joining BUFORD. General KILPATRICK's loss during the day was about a hundred and fifteen in killed, wounded and missing.

On Sunday night the whole infantry force, with all the trains, had been got in safely and in excellent order north of the Rappahannock. KILPATRICK and BUFORD had also arrived. GREGG had reached Sulphur Springs, and the whole army took up a position to contest the farther advance of the enemy, who appeared in strong force south of the river. The subsequent movements of our army, from Monday morning onwards, are, however, shrouded in obscurity. On Monday morning, two regiments of General GREGG's command, the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, were sent forward to Jefferson, about five miles from Sulphur Springs, and the First Maine was sent out toward Little Washington to reconnoitre. The last named regiment encountered a large force of the enemy just beyond Amissville and were surrounded, but cut their way out, and crossed the river at Waterloo Ford,

about twelve miles above Sulphur Springs. About ten o'clock on Monday morning the enemy advanced on the Fourth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania, which were at Jefferson, with cavalry, showing heavy infantry supports in the rear; when our cavalry, seeing they were overpowered, fell back slowly, contesting the ground to a large forest this side of Jefferson, where General GREGG, who led these regiments in person, dismounted a portion of his men, and sent them out as skirmishers. After stubbornly contesting the ground for two hours, they were ordered to retire slowly, the enemy pressing heavily, breaking our centre and attacking both flanks. Our force, however, with great gallantry, cut their way out and escaped across the river with a loss of about 450 men in killed, wounded and missing.

On Wednesday 14th our rear guard, the 2d Corps, under General WARREN, was furiously attacked at Bristoe Station by the rebels, who were repulsed with the loss of an entire battery, two battle flags, and four hundred and fifty prisoners, while nearly five hundred more were left upon the field dead and wounded. Our casualties were not very large.

In General ROSECRANS' front of operations the general situation is unchanged, with the exception that the enemy have removed their artillery from Lookout Mountain, where they have had about ten pieces in position, and appear to have somewhat withdrawn their forces. It is supposed they will concentrate their artillery on Mission ridge. They hold both Lookout and Mission ridge, from which they threw shells on both the 4th and 5th instant. On the latter day about 150 shells were thrown by the enemy, inflicting, however, but little damage.

The general distribution of the rebel forces seems to be as follows:—General LONGSTREET, with his corps from LEE's army, holds the left, from Bridgeport on the Tennessee river to Trenton; JOHNSTON commands in the centre at Lafayette, and occupies the famous Lookout Mountain, and BRAGG commands on the right, at Dalton, with his right wing extended to a point below Cleveland. The design of the rebels seem to be to concentrate so strong a force around Chattanooga that they will be able completely to invest it, and to cut off all supplies from General ROSECRANS and entirely destroy his communications; and this having been done, to lay regular siege to Chattanooga. The rebel papers have had little to say of the progress of their operations before Chattanooga, but simply state that there is little prospect of an immediate renewal of hostilities.

Meantime, the raiding portion of the enemy's programme is being vigorously carried on by the formidable force of rebel cavalry. WHEELER's cavalry managed to cross the Tennessee river at Cotton Post ferry, near Nashville. After crossing, the main body moved right on in a northern direction. A part of the force fell in with the train of the Fourteenth corps, near Anderson, in the Sequatchey Valley, stampeded off the teamsters, and destroyed between 200 and 300 wagons, about 30 of which were loaded with ammunition, and the remainder with clothing and supplies.

The mules they could not run off they shot, to the number of several hundred, as they were leaving the scene of destruction. The Second Indiana, First Wisconsin, and First East Tennessee Cavalry, however, came up and attacked them at once, and had a running fight with them to Dunlop, in which 120 rebels were killed and wounded. Our men used their sabres alone.

Most of the supplies for the Army of the Cumberland are carried over the mountains by pack mules, on account of the difficult transportation. The trains are much annoyed by rebel sharpshooters between Bridgeport and Chattanooga, who daily pick off teamsters, mules and horses.

THE intelligence from the other parts of the field is given in the Editorial pages.

DRILL-CLUBS.

DRILL-CLUBS date from the National rush to arms at the siege of Sumter. It is surprising to note the rapidity of their growth, and their universal prevalence and popularity—every village having its own. In those days, everybody was hungering for military knowledge, and a man would as soon scheme to escape dinner as to dodge the drill. The old drill-schools, the militia companies, could not contain the torrent of neophytes—a million recruits. And indeed they themselves were the first to take the field, transferring their armories to camp and garrison. Their place and functions the drill-clubs assumed, and served a great purpose. That purpose was to diffuse everywhere rapidly and acceptably an acquaintance with arms and the rudiments of soldiery. It required means attractive to all classes, and capable of training at once a hundred thousand men.

But the exigency is over. Conscription now supplies fresh material to the service, independently of volunteers and drill-clubs; and the Army itself is the drill-club of raw recruits. The question now is, whether the drill-clubs are sufficient for future and continuous "home defence;" if not, whether they can be made substantial and trustworthy—whether they cannot be settled and solidified into a system of chartered companies.

It is clear, at all events, that while drill-clubs are fostered, the old militia organization declines. Their vitalities are in inverse proportion. In these days, everybody wants to know a little of tactics, the first steps in *Cass*. But so much a club will furnish, without the mechanism of the militia corps, the compulsory parades, the restraints of military subjection, and the liability to bear arms in time of public peril. The militia loses strength in two directions—on the one hand, to the Army, drawing off its fighting part, on the other, to the drill-clubs, because they also instruct in the profession of arms, and claim in return no devotion of the skill they impart to the public weal. We ought, therefore, to see whether drill-clubs are fully doing the work of their predecessors, so that, if not, the latter may be revived.

Now, these clubs are ordinarily subject to no orders but of their own making, to no commanders but such as they dispose at pleasure. No authority can coerce them into service in their corporate capacity. Mustering to perform escort, to quell a riot, to guard property—these are voluntary acts, and no compulsion can extort them. And though encouraged in organization and drill by the public applause, and directly assisted, it may be, with money or equipments by city or State, yet the latter cannot control them in any measure to its protection.

These statements, of course, impute to drill-clubs no lack of patriotism. They have sometimes been of great value; as in Pennsylvania, during the rebel forays. But however worthy individual members, the organizations are not an adequate home defence. It is still true, that their own vote, their temporary inclination, determines whether an emergency shall call them out. That liberty would make many slow, in troublous times, to buckle on the harness. And, indeed, many might well hesitate to volunteer for rough service, who would undertake it cheerfully under the orders of a genuine authority, whom honor and duty bound them to obey—the authority of commissioned officers, backed by that of the commonwealth.

In case of altercation, for example, between Government and people, these societies might take to looking into the merits of the case before acting—asking time to consider whether "it will pay" to do anything. Imagine an army which should have the habit of pausing before opening fire, to indulge a general discussion as to whether it will pay—private A. being of the opinion that there was too much politics mixed up in the thing for him; private B., that it was all a trick to make money and bounce up the stocks; and Mr. C. concluding it an even thing, with wrong on both sides, and a good chance to compromise. Suppose, in a critical hour, the majority of the armed force of any State should vote it inexpedient, upon the whole, to volunteer their aid? Or, suppose that one, two, or a score of the drill-clubs take ground *against* the civil authorities, in some momentary frenzy such as sometimes sweeps through a community? For we must reflect, that these clubs are the chief part of our organized reserves. In some States, they number the militia companies five to one, and contain a good share of all the able-bodied men. We do not, indeed, suppose probabilities; but in these times it behooves to speak of possibilities. We can afford to scrutinize narrowly the military system which trains so much of the strength of the State to the use of arms, without yielding her, in return, the privilege of summoning it to her defence.

The arms, also, of militia companies, were wont to be directly under the control of the civil authority. It could easily take them away at need, close up the armories, and disband the organizations. On these conditions the masters of ordnance issued arms and ammunition; and even then, in general, by no means all of the public resources were dealt out. But when the war broke out, some States hastened to equip partially or fully the reserve guards, so that in such localities, the irresponsible drill-clubs either have

possessed or still do possess, most of the serviceable arms. Not a few clubs might decline, in time of peril, either to use or to surrender them. Such as own their rifles and equipments could not be forced to give them up, and even the scattered State arms might be collected only after dangerous delay, or with difficulty secured at all. It would be well, therefore, for each State, quietly recalling its arms, if issued, to raise and equip a militia force, which, though smaller than the other, would be more systematic and consolidated, more intimately allied to the Government, and therefore more trustworthy.

There is a great difference between drill and discipline—between the art of brandishing a weapon through the manual of arms and the habit of prompt and thorough obedience to orders. In the former, drill-clubs are creditably taught, but in discipline, many resemble rather a debating society or a caucus, than a body of soldiery. Good sense, indeed, restrains here as elsewhere, and so may the fear of ejection from the club. But there is an obvious lack both of incentives to discipline and the means of enforcing it. An exception now and then occurs in a company like *Ellsworth's*. But it is an exception; and even to such, an unwarranted degree of discipline is commonly attributed. Besides, the very fact that such a corps is the cynosure of all eyes, will do much for its success, and no such means of discipline could be relied on now, the public gaze being properly concentrated on the Army and Navy.

The chartered militia should be enlisted for the express end of defending the State from peril, at all times and by any sacrifice. The drill is a means to this end, and not to the end of personal security or personal advancement. The only volunteering is the act of enlistment; after that, there is simply obedience to orders. Disagreeable and exhausting duty, at some time, is what the recruit will expect; but it is more than the drill-clubs bargain for. Ordinarily, the militia need anticipate little hardships, or even trying discipline. But in these days they may well be prepared for a taste of danger; and this expectation, this difference of purpose, will contribute to their superiority over drill-clubs. In the latter, also, shirking duty is more to be apprehended, there being less publicity and less disgrace.

A thorough and creditable militia organization would call out excellent material, now unused. Many, unable from one of the hundred reasons, to take the field, would aid the good cause in this way at home; amongst them, many who volunteered for the war, but failed to pass the surgeon, and doubtless some exempted under the late draft, the more anxious on that account to give proof of patriotism. Even veterans, discharged by reason of sickness or wounds, no longer fit for arduous marches, for rough work at the intrenchments, or the strain of the hard-fought battle, but still yearning for something to remind them occasionally of the old life, would enlist in a truly military organization. The returned two-years and nine-months men might be moved by the same motive, if not rather, indeed, by the devotion which prompted their earlier answer to the call of the country. In short, there is a great army of men at home already familiar with drill and more or less trained for service, to whom the militia appeals.

But it is to the drill-clubs, as being already organized military bodies, that one naturally turns for beginning the renovation of the militia. Especially is this true, now that the interest in the clubs is on the wane, and their old spirit and usefulness dying out. Let their best men transfer themselves to a stable and vigorous organization of militia. The movement will sift the chaff from the wheat. It will drive away many who joined the school for "a gay time," who use the uniform for the ridiculous and unseasonable vanity of display; who value the army chiefly as a jolly club-room, a loafing and smoking room; who shirk the drill when they can, or at best selfishly take it up as a cheap gymnasium for personal health, with no purpose of future usefulness. It will drive away such as have made the drill-club a sort of cover for refusing to incur the liability to stern service. But it will draw together such as stand ready for real sacrifice in the time of need. And mean-spirited must the man be, who, in hours like these, shrinks from doing that little for the country.

MAURY'S WIND AND CURRENT SYSTEM.—A late number of *Galignani's Messenger* has the following paragraph:—

"A few months ago we noticed a series of articles published in the *Revue Maritime et Coloniale*, by Commander BOURGEOIS of the French navy, in which he attacks Captain MAURY's well known system establishing the law which regulates winds and tempests.

"To this severe criticism Captain JULIEN, whose labors in the same field of inquiry about two years ago some of the readers may recollect, replies in this fortnight's *Revue Coloniale*, admitting the correctness of Commander BOURGEOIS' nautical observations, but denying their validity as a refutation of Captain MAURY's system, which rests upon the simple and beautiful principle of a particle of air describing a double circuit, constantly driven from one pole to another, and passing alternately from the higher to the lower regions of our atmosphere. This alternate motion of ascent and descent occurs only in certain distinct zones, and therefore, for the other points of the globe we must admit the existence of two currents, placed one above the other, and acting in opposite

directions. Commander BOURGEOIS denies the existence of the calms of the Tropics and the Equator; but Captain MAURY himself admits that they are variable and traversed by the winter monsoons. Commander BOURGEOIS establishes a new system of compensation occurring at the surface of the globe, instead of being effected by the intersection of the upper strata of the atmosphere with the lower one. Captain JULIEN shows that this system is far more complicated than Captain MAURY's, which has now been confirmed by experience.

"Our author completes the distinguished American's defence with various arguments which we must omit as not calculated to interest the reader."

THE THIRD CORPS UNION.

THE officers attached to the Third Army Corps of the Army of the Potomac, have organized a "Third Corps Union," the objects and constitution of which are defined in the following Constitution and By-Laws. We are informed that the Union has been instrumental in encouraging a proper *esprit du corps* among its members, and in stimulating harmony and good feeling:—

DECLARATION AND PREAMBLE.

The Third Army Corps being one of the first corps organized under the Government of the United States, and in view of its eventful services during the present rebellion, the commissioned officers are desirous of perpetuating its history, to pay proper respect to its deceased members, to aid the families of deceased members or prisoners of war, and to extend during life the harmony and friendship now existing, have resolved to form an association for the furtherance of these objects, and to that end have adopted the following Constitution and By-laws for its government:

Among the various battles in which the Third Corps has been engaged may be enumerated Williamsburg, 5th May, 1862; Fair Oaks, 31st May and 1st June, 1862; The Orchard, 25th June, 1862; Glendale, 30th June, 1862; Malvern Hills, 1st July, 1862; Bristow Station, 28th August, 1862; Bull Run, 29th August, 1862; Chantilly, 1st Sept., 1862; Fredericksburg, 13th Dec., 1862; Chancellorsville, 2d and 3d May, 1863; Gettysburg, 2d and 3d July, 1863; Wapping Heights, 24th July, 1863; Yorktown and other skirmishes.

The following distinguished officers of the Army graduated from this Corps.

Major-Generals S. P. HEINTZELMAN, JOSEPH HOOKER, C. S. HAMILTON, O. O. HOWARD, I. B. RICHARDSON, PHILIP KEARNEY, JOHN SEDGWICK, GEORGE STONEMAN, DANIEL E. SICKLES, HIRAN G. BERRY, DAVID B. BIRNEY, and C. W. HUMPHREY.

Of the above-named officers, Generals KEARNEY and BERRY were killed in action, and General RICHARDSON died of wounds; while Generals HEINTZELMAN, HOOKER, HOWARD, SEDGWICK, and SICKLES have been wounded, HOWARD losing an arm and SICKLES a leg in the service.

The following Brigadier-Generals have been promoted from the field-officers of the corps:—

Brigadier-Generals H. D. TERRY, from Colonel 5th Mich. vols.; JOSEPH B. CARR, from Colonel 2d New York vols.; NELSON TAYLOR, from Colonel 3d Excelsior vols.; ROBERT COWDIN, from Colonel 1st Mass. vols.; GERSHOM MOTT, from Colonel 6th New Jersey vols.; J. H. HOBART WARD, from Colonel 38th New York vols.; JOSEPH W. REVERE, from Colonel 7th New Jersey vols.; ALEXANDEL HAYS, from Col. 63d Penn. vols.; WILLIAM DWIGHT, from Colonel 1st Excelsior vols.; CHARLES K. GRAHAM, from Colonel 5th do.; FRANK S. NICKERSON, from Lieut.-Colonel 4th Maine vols.; STEPHEN G. CHAMPLAIN, from Colonel 3d Michigan vols.; CHAS. T. CAMPBELL, from Colonel 57th Penn. vols.

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be known as the "Third Corps Union."

ARTICLE II.

All officers who have at any time belonged to the Third Corps, and have participated in any of its battles shall be eligible to membership.

ARTICLE III.

The annual meeting of the Association shall be on the 5th day of May in each year (anniversary of the battle of Williamsburg) and when that day falls on a Sunday, the meeting to take place on the Monday following. The election for officers for the ensuing year will take place at the annual meeting, and such other legislation as may be necessary for the benefit of the Association. A due observance will be also had in regard to the illustration of the history of the Corps.

ARTICLE IV.

The members of the Association in good standing will always wear its badge, which must be obtained from the Treasurer.

ARTICLE V.

No part of this Constitution shall be altered or amended except at the annual meeting, and then only by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

BY-LAWS.

ARTICLE I.

Officers.

Sec. 1.—The officers of this Association shall be a President, Vice President, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary, Treasurer, and a Board of seven Directors, providing there be but one Director from each Brigade, including the Artillery Brigade.

Sec. 2.—The following named persons shall be known as and constitute the first officers of the Association:—

Major-General DANIEL E. SICKLES, commanding 3d Corps, President; Major-General DAVID B. BIRNEY, commanding 1st Division, Vice President; Major H. E. TREMAIN, A. D. C., 3d Corps, Corresponding Secretary; Captain J. C. BRISSET, A. D. C., 1st Division, Recording Secretary; Brig.-General GERSHOM MOTT, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.—General C. K. GRAHAM, 1st Brigade 1st Division; General J. H. H. WARD, 2d Brigade, 1st Division; Colonel R. DE TROBRIAND, 3d Brigade, 1st Division; General JOSEPH B. CARR, 1st Brigade, 2d Division; Colonel W. R. BRADWELL, 2d Brigade, 2d Division; General G. MOTT, 3rd

Brigade, 2d Division; Captain G. E. RANDOLPH, Artillery Brigade.

The above named officers to hold their positions until the regular annual meeting, when an election for officers will take place, to which all members in good standing are eligible.

ARTICLE II.

Duties of Officers.

SEC. 1.—The President shall preside at all meetings of the Union and Board of Directors, and shall exercise a supervisory control of the organization. The Vice-President shall preside in the absence of the President, and assist him in the performance of his duties. The Corresponding Secretary shall conduct the correspondence of the Union, and make a quarterly and annual report of the transactions of his department. The Recording Secretary shall keep the records, books and accounts of the Union, shall receive all monies due the Association, giving receipts therefor and keeping true accounts of the same, and immediately turning the same over to the Treasurer, taking his receipt therefor in gross, and to make quarterly and annual reports of the transactions of his department. The Treasurer shall receive from the Secretary all the funds of the Union, and shall promptly invest the same in U. S. securities, approved by the Board of Directors. He shall also keep on hand for contingencies at least two hundred, and not over three hundred dollars, and to make quarterly and annual report of the transactions of his department. The Board of Directors, of which the President and Vice-President of the Association shall be *ex-officio* members, shall be the executive department of the Union, and are authorized to conduct its affairs until the regular annual meeting, and to make a report of the condition of the organization and its transactions during their term of office, through the President.

Vacancies.

All vacancies occurring in the offices of the organization will be filled by the Board of Directors, and if during the war any of the officers of the Union should be permanently detached from the Corps, it will be deemed his office is vacant, and his place filled accordingly.

Meetings.

The Board of Directors shall meet on the 6th day of each month for the transaction of business. If the time specified for the meeting should be impracticable, then the presiding officer will call the meeting at such time and place as he may deem expedient, always providing that a meeting shall take place once in each month.

Membership.

All persons eligible to membership under the Constitution must be proposed by an officer of the Association, or one of the Directors, which must be accompanied by the initiation fee, and if an unfavorable view be had of the case, the fee will be returned. If one-third of the Directors vote against the admission of a candidate he will be rejected.

The initiation fee will be ten dollars, and dues will be six dollars annually, payable every six months, and any member permitting dues to pass one year will be suspended from the privileges of the Union, and any member in arrears two years will be dropped from the rolls, and cannot be reinstated except by the unanimous vote of the Board of Directors, and then only on the payment of all back dues.

No member can be expelled, except on the decision four-fifths of the Board of Directors, and then only after proper trial and under written charges, except after a trial by General Court Martial and the finding and sentence approved, in which the member shall have been engaged in some transaction affecting his military status as an officer and gentleman; under which circumstances he will be summarily expelled, and the record of the Court filed with the Secretary.

Quorum.

For the legitimate transaction of business by the Board of Directors, at least three members of the Board must be present.

Alterations.

Any alterations or amendments to the foregoing By-Laws may be made by the Board of Directors previous to the annual meeting, to be submitted for approval at the next annual meeting.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PRACTICAL STRATEGY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Any person at all of an observant turn cannot fail to have been struck, in passing through the streets of New York, with the frequency of the word *practical* upon signs, in connection with the one designating the occupation of the advertiser. A like observation must have been made by the same person of the frequency of the word *spécialité* in a like connection on the signs in the streets of Paris. Now, each of these cant words, for such they are, address themselves to a national idiosyncrasy in each case. Mr. So-and-so who, in New York, advertises himself as "*practical plumber*," for example, appeals to the Anglo-American prejudice against theoretical men, as he understands the term; whilst Monsieur *Un Tel*, in Paris, gives the world to understand that when he puts on his sign *spécialité de gents*, he is both theoretically and practically acquainted with his trade. He would scorn to be thought not scientific; whereas the American or Englishman would have you, above all things, suppose that he had never heard of the word theory. Which of the two is the more likely to elevate and advance his profession, men will decide according to their intelligence or prejudices. In either case, however, the exhibition is a harmless one, as an appeal from one, filling a very narrow sphere, to a national weakness, and may be passed over with a smile. But when the same tone is taken up by one laying claims to superior intelligence, especially when he takes upon himself the vocation of a public teacher, through his writings, the matter becomes more serious, as the mischief may infect a far wider sphere, composed also of intelligent persons, but who are not conversant with what the writer claims as his speciality.

The foregoing reflections were elicited by the perusal of two pamphlets, by Mr. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER; the one styled *Practical Strategy*, the other *Winter Campaigns: the test of Generalship*. That Mr. DE PEYSTER has thumbed over a good many books, we have evidence in the quotations in his

pamphlets, which, in fact, are hardly anything but a jumble of quotations. To how little purpose he has done his finger-reading, any reader of military history will see at a glance. To go into a complete showing up of the absurdities, to say nothing of the ignorance or perversions of a foreign tongue by his mode of translation, would be a waste of writing materials. *Le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle*. An example or two must suffice. Quoting an opinion of NAPOLEON, Mr. DE PEYSTER says:—"When a nation has neither *cadres* (which after all is but another word for *veterans*, or "experienced troops and officers, or synonymous in a great measure," &c. Now the words in the parenthesis are Mr. DE PEYSTER's interpretation of the word *framework*, very appropriately applied by the French to companies or battalions, and for which we use the word *skeleton*. Whether, as Mr. DE PEYSTER has it, this is "another word for *veterans*," or synonymous in a great measure," any good military dictionary will decide. Whether *strategy* means strategy, as the word is received among military writers, or stratagem, or tactics, it would puzzle any one to learn from Mr. DE PEYSTER's jumble. He seems to think, however, that it is only necessary to add the word *practical* to make it stand for all three. We have an instance of this clear conception of his authorities in the quotation from DECKER, on page 63 of *Practical Strategy*. DECKER, a very earnest writer and good soldier, theoretically and practically, berating some German pretenders, such as WEINROTHER was at AUSTERLITZ, says: "But when theoretical strategy ventures to pretend that it 'can force an enemy to abandon his position by simply manoeuvring and without running the risks of fighting or combat,' this magnificent theory will never be realized in 'practice.'" Did Mr. DE PEYSTER see the gist of these remarks in the words in italics? DECKER was not satirizing strategy, but pretenders to the science. Mr. DE PEYSTER, with great self-complacency, saw no application to himself.

But let us close with Mr. DE PEYSTER's military lucubrations, which, like the *Oisiveté* of Marshal SAXE, were probably written only to while away an idle day, and have merely the misfortune of having been put into print. He winds up by telling us "No reference is made to the campaigns of NAPOLEON, because he is the writer's 'testament'; never referred to except necessarily compels."

"J. WATTS DE PEYSTER."

How much the world owes Mr. DE PEYSTER for this magnificent sentence: that grandiose wave of the hand with which he dismisses to oblivion this sciolist of the military art, and seats *Practical Strategy* henceforth on his throne; whose principles through endless hyperborean regions shall test the genius of the world's future ALEXANDERS, HANNIBALS, CÆSARS, NAPOLEONS and WATTS DE PEYSTER!

This emphatic declaration of his detestation of NAPOLEON I., it might not have done any harm to the efficiency of his two pamphlets, if Mr. J. WATTS DE PEYSTER had recollected that it is not only good policy but sound morality to give even the Devil his due. In proposing TRAU as a model to generals, it might have been of service to those readers who have dipped less into military literature than himself, to have cited the pointed example of the advice which BONAPARTE, as first Consul, gave to MOREAU (another TRAU in his way) in 1800, and his reflections upon MOREAU's incapacity for such operations as the one he proposed to him. One who writes to enlighten the public must not use a dark lantern, which leaves everything in the dark but a particular point, however closely connected the rest are with it. The truth is, generals, like poets and all other great artists, are as nature fashions them; and whether their campaigns are in summer or in winter, they will exhibit like traits. Some find impossibilities everywhere, others nowhere. The same great Captain conducted the disastrous winter campaign of 1812, who carried through the trying one of 1806-7, crowned by the splendid victories of Eylau and Friedland. To very few of them—perhaps only to two in perfection, HANNIBAL and NAPOLEON—has been granted the faculty of wielding alike the powers of prudence and audacity; as to few, like SHAKESPEARE, has it been given to be equally felicitous in tragedy and comedy. History furnishes valuable lessons, where each general, as nature has endowed him, may glean much to aid him; and he will probably, and certainly wisely, glean only such as he can assimilate with his natural food. If he attempts to go beyond this, he will certainly become only a mannerist, but his copies will be such wretched failures as we find in other like instances.

M.

THE TEXAS CAMPAIGN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

THE failure of the Sabine Pass Expedition suggests the inquiry, Who is to blame? I do not pretend to answer the question, but long residence in Texas and familiarity with its natural conformation, its meteorology and its peculiar coast, enable me to understand why failure so soon met this effort at Sabine Pass, and will be likely to follow similarly devised attempts.

The coast of Texas differs materially from that of any other part of the United States. For the most part shoal and difficult of access, and filling up from year to year by the deposits made along it from the waters of the Mississippi, with a current setting to the south along its shore inside of the Gulf stream, it presents peculiar dangers to navigation. The winds that prevail—unknown in other portions of the United States—and its peculiar climate, require that he who seeks to march into Texas with an army should make himself well acquainted with its coast, its winds, and its seasons; on them will depend his communications, his forage, his transportation and his water; or in other words, the very existence of his army. Western Texas is always dry, and at times subject to long-continued droughts. In 1859 and 1860 no rain fell in Western Texas for fifteen months, and at Galveston and its vicinity for nine months. The summer suns parch the prairies and destroy the grass, so that travelling becomes an impossibility; for the traveller has to depend upon the prairie grass as food for his cattle. Eastern Texas is largely wooded (we mean by Eastern Texas all that country north and east of the Trinity river), and is not so subject to droughts as Western Texas. When the winter rains set in, the rivers of Texas rise and spread over their banks, covering a large extent of country. The Trinity spreads out for six miles in width. The Brazos does the same; and every small stream rises in proportion. The roads are execrable—for who ever saw good roads in a South-

ern country?—and the population of Eastern Texas hostile.

It is through this country that General BANKS proposes to march with an army of thirty thousand men, for two hundred miles, crossing every river in Texas from the State line to Houston. If the autumn should be dry, he will want forage; if wet, he will find impassable rivers, roads that artillery cannot traverse, and the keen northerners to benumb his men and his horses. This too, when at this season of the year the coast of Texas at various points can be safely approached, and men and matériel landed, while his march to the capital would be short and easy.

It is said, and I fear with too much truth, that commands are given at Washington and expeditions started, over which neither the Secretary of War nor the Commander-in-Chief of the Army has any control whatever. I think we shall not be far wrong in saying—the Texas expedition is one of this kind. Indeed, I am well assured that neither the responsibility of this expedition nor the failure at Sabine Pass can be laid at the door of the War Department. We can safely say that they have been ignorant of the plans, and have not been permitted to control them. Let the result be what it may, we should not lay the blame on that Department. It is one of those curious episodes in the war, the secret moves of which are not known, but which some future time may develop.

It must not be understood from these remarks, that the writer is opposed to an expedition to Texas; on the contrary, he has ever favored one. Had the Government done a year ago what it promised to do, we should have a very different state of things from what we now see. Instead of the pitiful attempt at Galveston, with its sacrifice of life, matériel and ships, and a town and coast strongly fortified, we would have had a flourishing commerce and a free State. Instead of a coast open to every supply which the rebels can want, and the supply of men and war material, and beef for their army, we should have a loyal population and State, and the rebellion cut off in the far South. The moral effect upon the war and upon Europe of a free State and open ports in Texas would have been incalculable, and given a different aspect to the war.

But we may ask, if Texas is to be occupied, why not send a cooperating expedition to the Rio Grande? To every one who knows that coast and the country beyond it, its possession is thought to be of the utmost importance. If an army should march from Louisiana through Texas to Houston and be successful, it would still have three hundred miles of prairie to cross. This can only be done in certain seasons of the year, causing delay and danger. The rebels, as they fled before our arms, knowing their exit at the Rio Grande to be safe and open, would devastate and burn, and take the life of every Union man that might be left in the country. Should they cross into Mexico, who would drive them out? Would it be the French? Would they wish it? Could the Mexicans, hampered as they are, do it? A new danger would present itself, and new complications.

But were the Rio Grande border once in our possession, their supplies stopped, and their forces hemmed in, we might expect and look for a different state of things. Property would be more secure, their armies would disperse, and the loyal men they have forced into their ranks would have an opportunity of taking the side that their wishes prompt them to espouse, and their matériel of war would either be destroyed or be in our possession. I trust yet that something of this kind has been done, and the campaign undertaken according to the advice of those who know the country, and under the command of officers who have served in Texas, and who are acquainted with its localities. Texas, with its natural wealth and resources, is equal in importance to the whole cotton States of the Gulf. It is an empire in itself. Its people have suffered long and greatly. We pray that they may have success, that their hopes long deferred may no more make their hearts sick. But while we hope we fear. May our fears be as nothing, and our hopes become full certainty.

TEXAS.

WHY NOT?

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I recently saw in a number of your paper (an old one, of course, to have found its way here) an extract from the English *Army and Navy Gazette*, stating that the calibres of our Army and Navy guns were identical, and the projectiles, therefore, interchangeable, and praising us for such an arrangement. This praise is unmerited; but why should it remain so? The countless advantages of such an arrangement are too evident to require argument; especially when, as now, we have an illimitable prospect of war before us. The Army officials have but recently resolved to have no smaller than 8-inch guns upon our sea faces, and are only preparing to replace their innumerable small guns with these larger calibres. The Navy is just springing into power, only commencing its growth from 20,000 to 100,000 men. What time could be more opportune for establishing this system? Are there any arguments against this assimilation? Unless most powerful, unanswerable, they cannot be satisfactory.

Would it not be a great improvement, though a small change, to make the front rank in infantry raise, instead of lower, their pieces, when coming to the position of aim? Every marksman, duellist, and sportsman can tell you the advantage of this method. All experience has proved that the inaccuracy of a soldier's fire arises from its being too high; and that this is increased in the excitement of battle and the hurry of loading. That settling a soldier in the habit, by the manual, of raising the piece when firing, tends to remove this inaccuracy, is too evident for argument.

When the Volunteers entered upon the arduous duties of which they knew nothing, it must have been expected that they would obtain their knowledge from the Regular Army. But with the administration of justice, which is hardly guided by written law, but by tradition and precedents remembered by the older officers, Regular officers were not allowed to interfere. But this only amounted to folly. Having separate administrators and different ideas, of course most dissimilar systems of justice prevailed in the two services. But still Regulars are not allowed to dispense justice to Volunteers, and still they continue to suffer from the sentences of Volunteer Courts Martial. This rises into injustice. As every system of injustice should be, will not this soon be abolished?

Would it not increase its effectiveness against Cavalry, if the principle of the rocket were added to the rifle shell, the odor of the escaping gas being offensive?

Should not Corporals receive more pay than Privates? either by decreasing the Private's pay one dollar, or increasing the Corporals?

When Batteries serve together, should not the pieces weigh the same, so that the horses of both would always be in the same condition? Parrott's 10-lb. weighs 900 lbs., the Ordnance 3-inch weighs 840 lbs., and 12-lb. Napoleon 1,200 lbs. Would not, therefore, a 9-lb. smooth-bore, upon the same principle as the Napoleon, be better for our service? The entire absence of good roads in an unsettled and hilly country like ours adds weight to this.

FLORIDA, Sept. 25, 1863.

TRNO.

THE MONITORS.*

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I have read with pain an article in your issue of the 12th inst., entitled "The Monitors," by an anonymous correspondent, "Sailor."

This article if left uncontradicted and its fallacious statements unrefuted, is calculated at the present time to be productive of much injury, appearing as it does in a journal devoted exclusively to military matters, and necessarily having a foreign circulation. I trust, therefore, that you will grant me the favor of space to defend, as you have your correspondent to attack, our national defenses, while the Nation is engaged in a struggle for its very existence.

"Sailor," after a couple of paragraphs of generalization, utters the truism: "There can be no doubt that, to a certain extent, armor plated vessels will resist the impact of shot better than wooden bulwarks," and concludes the sentence by the absurd statement, "But for all that, there is no reason why a government or a people should run mad over a class of vessels whose construction is such that they have never yet accomplished a success;" and in the very next paragraph contradicts his former statement by acknowledging the victory over the *Merrimac* in Hampton Roads, won by the first Monitor; then, as if to belittle this affair which dictates reconstruction of the navies of the world, he adds: "Though according to Confederate accounts, nothing but her light draft, which permitted her to run for shallow water, prevented her from being run down by the rebel vessel." This I know to be utterly false. I was an officer of the Monitor during that battle; the *Merrimac* did run into us, but inflicted no other damage than a slight indentation of the side armor.

Has "Sailor" forgotten that brilliant affair, the disabling and capture of the rebel iron-clad *Atlanta*, by the Monitor *Weehawken*, commanded by the gallant Rodgers, in the short space of fifteen minutes? Has he read the letters of Captain C. P. COLES, R. N., and other scientific gentlemen, copied from the London *Times* in the *Herald* of a late date, besides the English correspondence of the principal daily journals; and if so, does he doubt the conclusion concurred in by nearly every unbiased person, that to our impregnable fleet is mainly due our ability to deal single-handed with the rebellion?

Again, as if to render the unsuccessful attack of the iron-clads on Sumter in April last still more humiliating in the eyes of our foes, he says: "One thing at least is certain, that five of the nine iron-clads which went into the action, were disabled in the short space of one hour, and rendered unfit for service—one of which was a total loss, and nearly became the tomb of its gallant Commander and brave crew." But then if it was not his purpose to mislead and sneer at the National vessels, why did he not add, that the damages were of trifling character, and were easily repaired a short time after the vessels were withdrawn from the enemy's fire? Why did he not state that the vessel which sunk was not a Monitor, but an iron-clad of radically different construction?

Then, as if to "cap the climax," he informs the foes of his country that "the inefficiency of the iron-clads as at present constructed, lies not in the ability of their armor to resist the impact of shot and shell, but in the extreme delicacy of the mechanism, on which the operation of the most important part of the structure depends." . . . "thus rendering the very part of the vessel on which its fighting properties depend, liable at every moment while in action to receive such injuries as to completely disable the ship."

It is a mystery that he does not write to JEFF. DAVIS at once, explaining to him that it is utterly futile for his artillerymen to direct their powerful cannon at the side armor of the Monitors—that is impregnable—but to direct their fire at the turret, that being filled with "delicate mechanism." Fortunately, however, for the country, but unfortunately for the truth of "Sailor's" statement, the turret is not operated by delicate mechanism, and it is equally as impregnable as the side armor. Notwithstanding the terrible fire to which these turrets have at various times been subjected, in no case has the machinery which operates the turret been injured by the enemy's fire.

In most countries, it is a high crime to expose, particularly during war, the weakness of the national fortifications, vessels, &c.; and the sole reason why "Sailor" has not been guilty of this treasonable offence was from his utter want of ability.

ISAAC NEWTON,

First Assistant Engineer U. S. N.

A DISAPPOINTED APPLICANT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—One of the disappointed applicants for the position of Brigadier-General of Volunteers—Mr. JULIUS W. ADAMS, late Colonel of the 1st Long Island Volunteers—has indulged himself in a pamphlet letter to the Secretary of War, wherein he seeks to soothe his disappointment by a personal attack on Major-General CASEY, President of the Board for examining candidates for the command of negro troops, before which Mr. ADAMS was ordered by the Secretary of War. Why Mr. ADAMS should choose to hold General CASEY solely responsible for the adverse action of the Board in his case does not appear, except that in default of argument to prove them in the wrong it was necessary to resort to personal abuse of some one, and the General chanced to

* The publication of this communication has been delayed by an accident which prevented it from getting into the hands of the printer.—(Ed.)

be the most eligible victim. As to the conduct of CASEY's division at the battle of Fair Oaks, to which Mr. ADAMS refers, it is sufficient to say that the General's commissions as Major-General of Volunteers and Brevet Brigadier-General in the Regular Army, date from the day of that battle, and were bestowed in testimony to his conduct on that occasion, where, with less than five thousand brave men, he stood the shock of thirty thousand of the enemy, and saved the left wing of the Army from the destruction that had been marked out for them. But this is a point upon which it is not worth while to enter here, as it is difficult to see so precisely what bearing it has upon the question of Mr. ADAMS' fitness for the command of a brigade.

Though it seems to have more connection with the case, we are left equally at a loss to understand by what rule we are to compute the number of railroads and water works a man must engineer to entitle him to a position among the general officers of the Army. Mr. ADAMS certainly shows a very presentable list in his pamphlet, and is no doubt in the estimation of others, as in his own belief, very competent as a civil engineer. It would have been well for him had he been more civil as a writer, or at least had remembered, before he sought to extend the circle of his sympathies by rushing into print, that there is an old adage about those who live in glass-houses, which contains a world of wisdom for such as he.

The whole question in dispute is a difference of opinion between Mr. ADAMS and the Board as to his fitness for the position to which he aspires. Unfortunately for Mr. ADAMS the Board were in the majority, and in spite of letters from HORACE GREELEY, and other discriminating military authorities, he finds himself minus his negro brigade. Mr. ADAMS gives us what purports to be a list of the questions to the test of which he was subjected.* At these he is very naturally disgusted—as he failed to answer them; a fact which he has wisely ignored in his pamphlet. He complains, too, that he was not subjected to an examination in cavalry, artillery and fortifications; but he forgets to mention that the result of the preliminary examination in the company drill and the Army regulations to which he was subjected, were such as to lead the officer who examined him in these branches to vote for his rejection altogether. He was found equally deficient in the battalion drill, especially for one who had commanded a regiment in the field "during three arduous campaigns with the Army of the Potomac"—as he himself tells us—and not particularly bright on the other subjects of his examination. Had he expressed a desire for an examination in the higher branches of military science, his wish would have been readily granted; but the examination to which he was subjected resulted so poorly that the Board charitably saved him the mortification of further failure. The questions in mathematics, of which he makes complaint, were such as an engineer of such experience as Mr. ADAMS ought certainly to be familiar with, and were simply propounded for the purpose of testing his general intelligence and ability, which certainly have a direct bearing upon the question of his fitness to command.

In making up his standing, one member of the Board voted to reject him altogether; another to make him First Lieutenant of the 2d class; another member voted to make him a Captain; and General CASEY, against whom he directs his assault, alone voted to appoint him Major of the

* The following are the questions, as given by Mr. ADAMS in his pamphlet:—

- A company in one rank, how count off to form the rear rank?
- How double the files?
- A company marching by the right flank, how form line of battle on the right?
- Describe the movement of each file?
- A company faced by the right flank, how will they be faced by the second order of right face?
- What is the interval between the ranks?
- What the interval at route step?
- Where is the captain placed in marching by route step?
- How many company books are kept?
- What sentinels are not given the countersign?
- How many pay and muster rolls are made out?
- To whom do you send them and how many?
- How does a regiment faced to the front fire to the rear?
- How break a regiment from line to the rear into column?
- What are the words of command to form double column marching by the front, to the right into line of battle?
- What is the point of support of the line in this case?
- How break a line into division (two company) columns?
- How form double column from simple column of company?
- How form square from line of battle with least loss of time?
- How pass through a wood in front of line, so as to be in condition to form line of battle in the shortest time on the other side?
- How attack an equal force by a line of division columns?
- What is the interval between battalions in line of battle?
- What between brigades?
- What distance in rear of a single line is the artillery to be posted?
- What distance in rear of the second line?
- Where is the artillery placed in column of route?
- How does a corps commander communicate his orders to his subordinate generals?
- What are the advantages of operating by interior lines?
- What are logarithms?
- What is the logarithm of zero?
- What are the different conic sections?
- Wherein does a parabola differ from a hyperbola?
- What are the characteristics of an ellipse?
- What of a hyperbola?
- What of a parabola?
- What are the asymptotes of a hyperbola?
- What section of a cone is a circle? parabola? hyperbola?
- What is the equation of a line?
- What the equation of a circle? referred to what axis?
- Can a cask filled with water be burst by adding a pint of water and how?
- What is the strongest form of arch?
- Can an arch be constructed with eleven centres?
- What is the capital of Brazil?
- What separates the island of Madagascar from the coast of Africa?
- What is the theory of light?
- Who were the greatest generals of ancient times?
- Who of modern?
- Who was the greatest of Napoleon's marshals?
- Who was the most celebrated general of ancient times?
- What countryman was Alexander the Great?
- What form of government do we live under?
- What are its co-ordinate branches?
- What its executive? What its legislative? What its judicial?
- Have the States in the rebellion rights under the Constitution?
- By the laws of nations, how do we stand related to the States in rebellion?
- What is the greatest river in South America?
- What river in S. America empties into the Caribbean Sea?
- Where is the Isthmus of Panama?
- Why did the Roman government declare war against Mithridates?
- What country was he the king of?
- Where was Carthage?
- Who conquered the Carthaginians?
- What is the largest island in the world?
- What do you consider as the evidences of great generalship?

1st class, to which the rest rather reluctantly consented. General CASEY was induced to recommend him to this position from the charitable belief that he might have been somewhat confused before the Board, and also from the high character of his letters. His examination alone would not have warranted such a vote.

In answer to Mr. ADAMS' complaint, that he should be asked to subject himself to a Surgeon's examination, it is sufficient to say that this was in accordance with the rule established by the Board, a departure from which would create a precedent that might prove a source of embarrassment. Had he exhibited superior military attainments, the Board would probably have exempted him from examination, as they could then have done so without embarrassment for the future.

WASHINGTON, Oct., 1863.

ASSIMILATED RANK IN THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—A subject of much importance to naval officers has lately come under the observation of many of their friends; and as the officers are forbidden to communicate with the Press upon such subjects, I have to beg you to accept from an earnest friend of the service what, in simple justice, should be generally known.

To this end I send to you, in company with this note, a transcript of a communication addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, and signed by many Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants. The memorial bears with it its own explanation in great degree; but I hope you will allow me, nevertheless, to give you, in few words, an account of the causes which have rendered it necessary. In 1846 an order was issued from the Department giving to Surgeons, after twelve years of commission, the rank of Commanders, while Lieutenants, previously ranking above Surgeons, received similar promotion only through the slow process of seniority. Accordingly the Lieutenant, no matter what his merit, could obtain promotion, as late as 1861, only after an average service of twenty years, while the Surgeon inevitably received his after twelve years.

Pursers came next to receive the same privilege: and shortly afterward it was extended to Engineers. Meanwhile the civil war broke out; and the military arm of the service coming into activity, the aggrieved officers were encouraged to look upon it as an opportunity of fighting their way upward. They were the less prepared, therefore, to learn, a few months ago, that, by a new order from the Department of the Navy, Surgeons, Pursers and Engineers receive the rank of Commander in five years, and that of Captain in fifteen. In this new order there is impropriety, not only from its favoritism to non-combatants, but because of it assuming to override the earlier regulations of 1846, to which I have referred, and which, being laws enacted by Congress, ought first to be repealed by the law-making powers.

The effect of this last order, however (which is now in full operation), is to place the Junior Paymasters of fifteen years, in rank with every Captain on the list; and the influence of this result is, beyond doubt, exceedingly injurious to the service. To strike such a blow at the military pride of the officers at a supreme moment like the present, is so obviously unwise that I cannot doubt that the advocacy of a journal so influential as that over which you preside will be extended in the right direction. The dearest and tenderest feelings of the officers are wounded grievously, and you need not be reminded that it is not Surgeons and Paymasters who have conducted the squadrons, and carried the gunboats and steamers against the tremendous defenses of the enemy. There needs no oracle to proclaim that military rewards should follow military services. Indeed, the mischievous consequences of a regulation, which gives these rewards to non-combatants at the expense and to the great injury of the real combatants, are so apparent that I cannot suppose any great delay probable in applying the remedy. The memorial, however, is not yet acted upon; and may we not hope that, upon a reminder from the Press, the authorities at Washington may give the subject early consideration.

I am well acquainted with an officer, holding the rank of Commander, whose service has exceeded the term of thirty-two years. He is at present the senior military officer on one of the most important stations. In a very short time he will be ranked by both Surgeon and Chaplain of his own ship—the latter having entered the service sixteen years later than himself. The Fleet Surgeon who is under his command, but who is, nevertheless, his superior officer, went into the service while the other was First Lieutenant of the very vessel in which the Fleet Surgeon first served. Much greater anomalies than this are constantly liable under the present system of assimilated rank; and it is in hope of aiding in their correction that I have to request you to publish this communication, together with the enclosed copy of the memorial.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 2, 1863.

THE MEMORIAL.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy.

The undersigned, officers of the line in the Navy of the United States, have received with the most painful feelings, the intensity of which is not easily expressed in words, the "Extract from Regulations of the Navy," dated March 13, 1863, classifying and defining anew the relative rank between the Line and the Staff officers of the Navy.

These regulations appear to be prospective, inasmuch as they conflict with a legalized order of the Department as to relative rank, which is, so far as the undersigned are informed, as yet un-repealed, and their effect will be to unsettle and alter the relative positions which already exist, to the detriment of the Line officers, to a still more injurious degree.

These regulations direct Surgeons, Paymasters and Chief Engineers, after five years' service as such, to rank with Commanders, and, after fifteen years, with Captains.

This new assignment of rank promotes Staff officers over those of the Line in a manner which not only makes a Line officer, hitherto the senior of a Staff officer, become his junior, but, disregarding even the consideration of length of service, makes the Staff officer of five years take rank with, if not above, Commanders who have been thirty years in the Navy, and the Staff officer of fifteen years with, if not above, Captains of nearly forty years' standing.

This speedy promotion of Staff officers is arbitrary, and does not depend upon merit or upon distinguished conduct before the enemy. It does not appear to be necessary to pursue this statement or to extend this comparison any further, to show that such a scale of promotion as this, which ignores not only length of service, but also its nature on the part of the Line officer, which makes him temporarily the senior of Staff officers upon their entry into the service, and then, in a brief time, reduces him below them, must inevitably be fatal to that feeling of military pride which, at all times and in all services, has been considered as the sustaining principle of military organizations, and which is, in effect, the vital element of military bodies.

The undersigned are at a loss to understand why, at a time when they are engaged against the enemy, this death-blow has been aimed at them in so tender a point. They are unable to comprehend why, in the midst of this awful strife, upon the issue of which the future of this country depends, and of the conduct of which they are the leaders, their followers, and their followers in a civil capacity, should be thus unduly advanced in a military rank over their heads. They cannot conceive why, at such or any time, they should be thus compelled to undergo a degradation in rank so ruinous to their sense of self-respect, so fatal to their professional usefulness and standing, and so far beyond the power of a Court-martial to inflict upon them for the commission of positive crime.

They desire most respectfully but most earnestly to request the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, as the guardian of their rights, to consider what is due to them and to the interests of the service: this interest, they believe, will be jeopardized by the contemplated appointment of rank, and they desire not only that it may be annulled, but that means may be taken to procure the repeal by Congress of the acts now existing upon this subject.

They suggest, as fair to all parties, and as conducive to the welfare of the Navy, that such a basis as the following may be adopted: Surgeons, Paymasters, and Chief Engineers to rank with, but not above, Lieutenants, by date of commission, and to rise with, but not over them.

Exceptional cases among Staff officers to be promoted, on occurrence, as is provided in the case of Line officers.

The undersigned close this statement by the expression of their conviction, that if this loss of rank is to be enforced upon them, if they are to be made to endure the humiliation of being thus subordinated, by a military anomaly, to the civil branch of the service, which is never entrusted with the high responsibilities of command, nor even called upon to direct the firing of a gun upon an enemy; if they are to yield the precedence to non-combatants everywhere but in action, the Navy of the United States, which has in this as in former wars maintained itself at least upon a footing with the navies of Europe, which has borne the national flag with honor upon every sea, which has never failed the country at its utmost need, and the fame, the memories and the associations of which are dearer to them than life itself, will lose thereby that *esprit du corps* which made it a distinguished service.

THE ANNALS OF ROSECRANS' ARMY.*

The "Annals of the Army of the Cumberland" is hardly so systematic a work as its title would lead one to suppose. It belongs rather to the category of *mémoires pour servir*, than of history. We don't complain of this fact, but it would have been better had the author been able more accurately to indicate its true character on the title-page. It is altogether too early to attempt anything like a systematic history of the war—whether in its military, its political, or its social phases. The material is, as yet, too scanty, and passions are too strong to admit of a calm or satisfactory survey of the field, even if the denouement of the dreadful drama of war were not as yet hidden in the future. The scores of so-called "Histories" of the war, which the press spawns, are miserable *rechauffées* of newspaper material—

Rudes indigestaque moles—

made up of crude, uncritical, and of course incredibly inaccurate stuff. They have but one object—they are made to sell, and while they do sell, it will be difficult to keep book-wrights from catering to the public appetite for reading on the war.

In the course of time we shall doubtless have ample material for the history of the *res gestæ* of the Great Rebellion. Undoubtedly there never was a war in which such clouds of intelligent witnesses, capable of telling us their experiences of events, took a part. Even the soldiery of our armies is composed of enlightened, observing men; and some of the most vivid touches of military operations and battle scenes we have read have been in letters from privates in the rank and file—bits of direct insight quarried from the mine of living experience. Of course our commanders have had larger ranges of knowledge, and some, it is to be hoped, will be found to give us memoirs such as the Marshals of Napoleon contributed to the history of his great campaigns. Of course the official records of the War Department, the Adjutant General's office and the office of the General-in-Chief contain mines of material; but it may be years before they are given to light, if they ever are; and even the authorized historian will probably have to wait long before he can hope to have access to these rich treasures. In the meantime we urge on all whose vocation places them in intimate contact with the transactions of the war to bear in mind the importance of putting on record, for permanent use hereafter, whatever they may know of memorable events. It is not always easy for those who are carried along in the tide of exciting times to remember the *historical* character of what passes before their eyes. Making history is so much more real and direct a business than *writing* history, that the actors are apt to forget that posterity claims an interest in what they are doing.

The anonymous officer who has compiled the "Annals of the Cumberland" does not fairly come under the censure we have cast on the mercenary book-wrights, who do their historic joiner's-work. It is an unambitious series of biographical sketches, descriptions of departments, accounts of expeditions, skirmishes and battles, police records, and miscellaneous incidents and reminiscences. We dwellers east of the Alleghenies know but little of the Army of the Cumberland; the Army of the Potomac, nearer to us in space, and perhaps in affection, and made familiar to us by the copious writing up it has received from the journals, has somewhat dallied the public interest in our other armies in the field. This is unjust. The great armies of the West deserve to be known better by our people. The fortunes of the Army of the Cumberland have been varied and wonder-

ful. No army has a more glorious record. At present it occupies the first place in the public interest. Its position, grasping the vitals of the Confederacy, reduces all our other armies in the field to a subordinate place. The present publication, therefore, though not a production of any marked intrinsic merit or importance, is a timely one, and its portraits and biographical sketches of the Generals whose names have become familiar as household words, its analysis of the organization of the army and its record of events, will help the public to needed information on these matters.

The first portion of the work consists of detailed and accurate biographies of the leading corps, division and brigade commanders and their staffs. The list is not, however, complete, as we find several, among them Generals CRITTENDEN, WOOD and GRANGER, omitted. Whether the officers named objected to be put in the book, or the author was deficient in material for their biographies we know not. This is followed by sketches of the Army Departments—Quartermaster's Department, Artillery Department, Provost Marshal General's Department, Medical Department, Signal Corps, &c., &c. Then we have a sketch of the battles and operations of the Army. The beginning of what is now the Army of the Cumberland, the nucleus around which this magnificent force has aggregated, was a small body of Kentucky volunteers, assembled under Colonel—now Major-General ROUSSEAU, at Camp Joe Holt, near Louisville, Kentucky, in the Spring and early in the Summer of 1861. In May 1861, all Kentucky, within a hundred miles of the Ohio river, had been made a Military Department, and Brigadier-General ROBERT ANDERSON, assigned to its command. On the 11th of August, it was extended over the whole State of Kentucky, and the State of Tennessee, and was designated the Department of the Cumberland. In October, General W. T. SHERMAN took command, General ANDERSON's health failing. In November, SHERMAN was relieved by General BUELL, and the limits and title of the Department were again changed to the Department of the Ohio. In November 1862, there was a new arrangement of Departments and of commanders. Tennessee, east of the Tennessee river, and Northern Alabama and Georgia, were made a Department, under the revived name of the Department of the Cumberland, into which Kentucky was again transferred. The Department of General ROSECRANS is now essentially the same.

Under Generals ANDERSON and SHERMAN the army was but a small beginning; but under General BUELL it grew to formidable dimensions and an excellent organization. It now began to strike telling blows, and gained experience in actual war in the battles of Picketon, Prestonburg, Middle Creek, Round Gap, Rowlett's Station, and Mill Spring. The latter, the first decided Union victory in the West, it will be remembered was won by General THOMAS, the hero of the late battle in Northern Georgia. The armies of BUELL and GRANT, and Commander FOOTE's fleet of gunboats, made their advance on the whole front of the enemy, extending from Columbus to Bowling Green,—of which the main features were the reduction of Forts Henry and Donelson in the centre, the capture of Nashville on the enemy's right, and the subsequent compulsory evacuation of Columbus on his left, which was speedily followed by the reduction of Island No. 10, by the gunboats and the co-operating army of General POPE. Then followed the summer campaign into Southern Tennessee and Northern Alabama—pushed as far as the vicinity of Chattanooga, from which, however, General BUELL was compelled to fall back by an offensive movement on the part of BRAGG, and return to his base at Nashville and Louisville. In October, 1862, the troops were for nearly a year under command of General BUELL, and collectively known as the "Army of the Ohio," were designated the "Fourteenth Army Corps," and the command of the Department and Corps was assigned to Major-General ROSECRANS, then at the head of the Army of the Mississippi, and just emerged from the smoke and carnage of the bloody and victorious fields of Iuka and Corinth.

At the time General ROSECRANS assumed command the ranks of this army had been thinned by disease, battle, and the nameless vicissitudes of war. In every respect it was largely overestimated. Nearly seven thousand of its number, disheartened and dispirited, had deserted. More than twenty-six thousand were absent by authority. The consolidated semi-monthly reports for November 15th, two weeks subsequent to the change of commanders, show that a total of 32,966 officers and men—at least one-third of the whole army—were absent from their command! The army was composed in about equal proportions of veteran soldiers and raw recruits. The former were poorly clad and equipped, the latter were inexperienced in drill and discipline, with officers often ignorant and sometimes incompetent. To sum up, briefly, the spirit of the army was broken, its confidence destroyed, its discipline relaxed, its courage weakened, and its hopes shattered. Such were the peculiar circumstances under which General ROSECRANS assumed command. The country will probably never know the amount of toil which that General had to undergo in bringing the Army of the Cumberland out of chaos into some form fit for the purposes of military work. In two months he advanced from Nashville, and fought the battle of Murfreesboro', one of the most toughly-contested of the war, and in which the pluck and pertinacity of ROSECRANS shone out conspicuously. From this time, through the months of silent preparation, during the spring of 1863, up to the triumphant advance in June, and calculating on the capture of Chattanooga, the history of the Army of the Cumberland is fresh in the memory.

Appropos of the battle of Stone river, we extract for the truth of history some passages from an intercepted letter written by Major JOHN A. BRANSFORD, Assistant-Quartermaster on General BRAGG's staff. They completely refute the official statement of BRAGG in regard to the termination of the battle, and are conclusive as to where victory ultimately remained. He says:—

General BRAGG is not a man competent to command on the field. Every Tennesseean is bitter beyond expression. Some swear he is a fool. I think myself he has been blessed with very little sense and no genius, and you know I have no cause to think hardly of BRAGG. But it is useless to try to disguise the fact that BRAGG's career as a commanding General eventuated in a disaster, and disgraceful failure. Added to this, he is not popular. Nay, I may go further, and say he is almost universally hated by all our troops, especially Tennesseans.

It is sheer folly, downright ignorance of the term, to call him a General.

History will relate that all the battles around Murfreesboro' were fought well, contested with desperate valor, but that they were fought without Generalship.

Our attack on the left was successful, but we found on attacking their whole line that we were too weak to pierce their centre or drive back their right. So Wednesday's battle closed without a decisive result. We held the battle-field, but we had gained no decisive advantage except on their left. They maintained their original position everywhere else: having repulsed the several attempts made to carry their position on the centre and right.

On Friday evening BRAGG foolishly (I can't conscientiously use a more expressive term) ordered BRACKINRIDGE's division to charge their centre again. We took the first or front battery of the enemy, but were immediately under the fire of numerous other batteries, the inevitable consequence was a hasty retreat, with the loss of many of our bravest and most gallant officers and men; defeated in our design, repulsed with heavy loss, we retired to our former position. Thus you see we defeated ourselves. Instead of attacking the enemy with all our strength, and carrying his right and centre on Wednesday, we waited until Friday evening, by which time they had fortified, and then, as might have been expected, we were repulsed. BRAGG then discovered his mistake, saw his heavy loss, and prepared for an evacuation, after having declared he would win the battle or die on the field.

The most interesting, and perhaps historically the most valuable portion of the book, is made up of the record of the Army Police and Spy and Scout Corps, of which Colonel TRUESDALE, a man with the talents of a FOUCHÉ, is the chief. Probably none of our armies in the field has so extensive a spy system as that attached to General ROSECRANS' army, and the experiences of the scouts within the rebel lines form a thrilling series of adventures and hair-breadth escapes.

The volume makes a very handsome octavo, elegantly printed, and illustrated with good engravings on steel. The profits from its sale are, we are told, to be devoted to the erection of a monument on the site of the battle of Stone river.

ITEMS AND INCIDENTS.

THE English Government is very bitterly assailed by the rebel press for its disappointment of their hopes of recognition.

By order of the Secretary of War, all the ladies employed as copyists in the office of the Provost Marshal General have been dismissed. It is alleged that the practice of giving out copying to ladies is more expensive than the employment of clerks would be.

COLONEL Barnett, Chief of Artillery to General ROSECRANS, reports that our loss of artillery at Chattanooga only included fifteen pieces. The rebels claimed sixty, and the first reports from the field stated the number of guns lost to be fifty.

The population of Russia is 75,148,690; that of the United States 31,445,080. The debt of the former country is \$1,248,900,000; of the latter about \$1,500,000,000. Together, the two nations have an area of virgin and prolific soil more than double that of the whole of Europe. Their population is nearly one-half that of Europe.

THE committee appointed by the Governor of Massachusetts to take into consideration the establishment of a military school in that State, have visited several localities, but have not yet proceeded so far as to recommend any place for locating the school. An earnest effort will be made to have it located at Worcester.

DURING the months of September and October there were 5,062 desertions from the entire Army, as reported to the Bureau having special charge of desertions. These figures show a very large decrease of the evil, inasmuch as at one time the number run up to nearly ten thousand per month.

COLONEL James A. J. Bradford, of the rebel army, died in Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 7th. He was a graduate of West Point, of the class of 1827, and in the 57th year of his age. As Captain of the Ordnance Corps of the Federal Army he was commandant of the arsenal in Fayetteville for twenty years. For a year or more he had commanded the rebel post of Goldsboro.

REBEL papers say that Georgia, called upon for 8,000 men to repel Gen. ROSECRANS from her soil, furnishes 15,000. Old men and boys, sound men and cripples, exempts, ministers of the gospel, members of the Legislature and Congress, presidents of colleges, ex-judges and ex-senators, retired officers of the army, and even young girls, abandoned their homes and rushed to arms, resolved that the invader should never gain a foothold upon the soil of their great State.

LIEUTENANT-General Polk and Major-General Hindman have been relieved of their commands by order of General BRAGG, for alleged disobedience of orders. It is reported in rebel papers that General Hindman was ordered to occupy a certain pass in the mountains on Friday, and thus prevent a concentration of the Federal forces, which he failed to do in time, and that General Polk, who held the right, was ordered to open the fight at sunrise on Sunday morning, instead of 10 o'clock, at which hour his guns first opened.

A New Literary and Social Club has been organized in Washington under the name of the "Metropolitan." It is intended that every branch of the Government, including the army and navy, shall be represented in it, although urged at first by gentlemen of the Treasury only. In addition to card and billiard rooms, there will be two or more reading rooms, supplied with the political and literary journals and magazines of Germany, France, and England, as well as of the United States.

COMMODORE Charles Fowler of the Rebel navy has lately, on parole, been visiting his relatives in New Haven. He is one of four brothers, three of whom embraced the Union cause and entered the Army, while he, having lived South 14 years, joined the rebels. His brother Richard died of a wound received at Fredericksburg; another brother, Douglas, was shot dead at Gettysburg, and the third, Henry, who was Colonel of the 63d N. Y. V., received four wounds at Antietam, losing his arm, and since has been given Government employment in Washington.

THE Richmond *Whig* complains of General BRAGG that "after he has been made strong enough, by additions to his 'forces, to gain a 'complete victory,' and has 'destroyed 'the army' of the enemy, he deliberately sits down and 'waits until that enemy has so fortified himself and so 'strengthened his ranks as to be more formidable, relatively 'as well as really, than ever.' 'Many persons,' it says, 'think that instead of reinforcing General Bragg with a 'larger army, it would be better to reinforce his army with 'an abler and bolder general.'"

*Annals of the Army of the Cumberland: comprising biographies, descriptions of departments, accounts of expeditions, skirmishes and battles; also its police record of spies, smugglers, and prominent rebel emissaries. Together with anecdotes, incidents, poetry, reminiscences, etc., and official reports of the battle of Stone river. By an officer. Illustrated with steel portraits, wood engravings and maps. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co. 8vo, 1863.

MOUNTED TROOPS AND RAID SERVICE.

The following suggestions are the result of a quite extended experience in cavalry raids, and particularly in the expedition of Brigadier-General SAMUEL B. CARTER, in January, 1863, from Lexington, Ky., into Virginia and Tennessee. They are prepared by Major T. B. BROOKS, now attached to the staff of Major-General GILLMORE:

OBJECT OF RAIDS, AND MEANS TO SUCCESS.

Crippling the enemy by intercepting his dispatches, capturing or destroying his supply trains, breaking up his lines of communication, destroying his means of transportation and production, ascertaining the position, composition, and strength of his forces, and capturing his stragglers, are the duties for which well-mounted Volunteer Riflemen are best adapted. It may be called Scouting, or Raid Service. It is often better to destroy one railroad bridge, or one salt well, than to kill or capture a brigade. If the enemy be in the way of accomplishing an important object, he should be surprised and fought impetuously. If this cannot be done, it is usually better to avoid than to meet and fight him, for that will consume time.

Rapidity of movement, in order to surprise an enemy, perfect secrecy of purpose, boldness, deception (General CARTER's command found it easy to pass for Confederate cavalry), reliable guides, who know not only all the roads, but also the blind bridle paths, every inhabitant, his politics, the produce of his farm, his stock, &c.—those, together with a proper equipment, are the elements of success. A thorough inspection just before starting, by a competent and experienced officer who knows the object of the expedition, must be made, that each officer and soldier of the command may carry just what is necessary to success, and no more—not one ounce, for that ounce may break down his horse. General CARTER's baggage-train for his large staff consisted of *one mule*, and he was partly loaded with turpentine for burning bridges. The stock should also be carefully inspected and none but good animals taken, for all others are sure to give out.

MATERIAL FOR MOUNTED TROOPS.

Rapidity of movement being the chief element of success, it is evident that *horsemanship*, i. e., an ability to get the greatest amount of travel out of a horse or mule with the least injury to the animal, is the most important qualification for troops intended for this service. In the Volunteer service this qualification is only found among the men who have been brought up among horses. Kentucky and Tennessee troops furnish the largest and those from our Northern cities the smallest per-centage of men of this class. The idea should be inculcated among mounted men that their most important duties as soldiers are, to keep their horses in good condition, well shod, well fed, well groomed, and to ride carefully, and that their success and lives depend largely on these things. A mounted command, who believe and practice this, and who keep up their stock by pressing good animals, cannot be easily caught, and can greatly harass and injure a superior force. JOHN MORGAN's men were an instance. No man who is not a good shot should be mounted for raid service. Yet he may be fit for infantry. To transport a soldier several hundred miles and back and then have him waste the few shots he may be called upon to fire is too hazardous to the success of such enterprises to be tolerated. If a soldier be a horseman and a marksman, and thoroughly drilled as a skirmisher, and acquainted with his arms, he is fit for raid service.

ARMS FOR MOUNTED TROOPS.

Experience shows that the cavalry sabres which are seen dangling from the sides of four-fifths of our mounted volunteers (greatly fatiguing both men and horses), have played a very unimportant part in this war, particularly its raid service, where mounted troops have been most useful; and also that no troops of the enemy have done more injury or given us more annoyance than his mounted riflemen, having no sabres. Whether this be because the topography of this country is not adapted to the tactics of this arm, or because the volunteer service does not afford sufficient time and proper instruction to make our troops proficient in its use, or because there has been a great change in the relative importance of the sabre and fire-arms, on account of improvements in the latter, the fact still remains and should not be ignored in arming our mounted men.

The sabre in its construction and use was perfected before the invention of gunpowder, and necessarily played an important part in the hand to hand fighting of a former age. Now, the fire-arms kill the swordsman before he can reach his opponent, hence the revolver takes the place of the sabre, while the rifle is the main dependence. For raid service four-fifths of the men should have repeating or breech loading rifles, and one-fifth sabres, and every man should have a revolver in his belt. MORGAN's men preferred SHARPE's rifle. Mounted riflemen should habitually fight dismounted, and in open order. They should be thoroughly drilled as skirmishers, and be good marksmen. No man who cannot make his weapon tell is worth mounting. If in addition they understand thoroughly the use and care of the horse, they need know very little of cavalry tactics. Those with sabres, however, should be drilled in the cavalry tactics.

The spectacle of the 9th Pennsylvania, dismounted and deployed as skirmishers, at Jonesville, Va., in January of this year, each with a muzzle-loading rifle and heavy sabre at his side, was ludicrous in the extreme. Their sabres prevented the use of their rifles effectually as light troops when dismounted, and, conversely, their rifles would have greatly interfered with the use of their sabres, on horseback. It is evident, therefore, that these arms do not belong together. They should have hung their sabres to their saddles on dismounting.

The 2d Michigan cavalry, without sabres, but armed with Colt's revolving rifles and revolvers (which are superior if not the best), have been very successful in the many fights and skirmishes in which they have been engaged. Their officers claim that they have never been repulsed, and they think it is chiefly owing to their being properly armed.

STOCK, EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

The moment we give up the sabre as a weapon, and cavalry charges in which it is efficient, as the tactics for mounted men, we have no further use for the classic "war horse," partaking of the courage and spirit of the dashing trooper who rides him. For mounted riflemen want only rapid, safe and economic transportation. It is not improbable that picked mules for this kind of service, particularly for mounting a regiment that has been serving as infantry, would answer better than horses.

Whichever kind of stock be used, it should be kept up by "pressing" fresh animals to supply the places of those that give out on the march. In raids the marching is always rapid, and forced marches have frequently to be resorted to. The column cannot be halted on account of sick, lame, or overtaken animals, nor can their riders walk or be left behind. The "pressing" should be, of course, from disloyal persons, and should always be done, if possible, by the quartermaster, and the animals obtained from him. In rapid marches, however, this is sometimes difficult; and if it cannot be done, at least the sanction of the company commander should be obtained, and in every case the animal pressed should be examined by him, or else, sometimes, better horses will be left behind than those taken, and the animals of loyal men will be pressed when others could be obtained.

The shoes should always be taken from the horses left behind, as in many instances the fresh horses will have none. Each soldier in the expedition should have two or more shoes, depending on the probable length of march and kind of country to be passed over. These should be fitted to his horse before starting. He should have at least thirty-five nails, pointed and ready for use. Leaving behind a shoe not absolutely worn out should be punished severely. The success of a cavalry expedition might depend on the loss of one horse-shoe. Shoes should be frequently examined, and when found loose, immediately reset. At least one good blacksmith should be with each company, carrying only a revolver and suitable tools, and be required to do no duty except shoeing. My belief is that the McCLELLAN saddle is too heavy for raid service. The complete equipment has too many parts, and each part is too heavy—there is too much surplus strength. The Confederate saddle is considerably lighter, and said by those who have ridden for a long time on each to be the more comfortable.

In packing saddles for transportation of commissary and ordnance stores for raids, those articles which will most likely be found in the country visited, should be taken in the smallest quantities. Meat, for instance, can be found almost anywhere. Therefore, in an expedition similar to General CARTER's, each mule should carry about 90 rations of bread, 100 of coffee, 100 of sugar, 100 of salt, and enough salt meat (bacon is best) to make a load of from 150 to 200 lbs. depending on the animal, road, &c. Hard bread should not be packed in bags—it gets broken up and wasted. Light boxes are preferable. A small tarpaulin, having eight holes in the edge with which to fasten it down, should cover each saddle.

EFFECT OF GENERAL CARTER'S MARCH ON HORSES.

General CARTER's command consisted of 949 Volunteer Cavalry, belonging to the 2d Michigan, 9th Pennsylvania and 7th Ohio. The Ohio troops were raw, having been in the service but a short time. The Michigan men had been longest in service. This command marched from December 20th, 1862, to January 9th, 1863 (resting two days out of the time—December 23d and January 6th), 19 days—465 miles—average 24 miles per day. Taking out the two days rested, the average is 27 miles for the time marched. The command was beyond the Cumberland mountains in the enemy's country five and one-eighth days, during which time they were out of the saddle but 30 hours. Average per day for this time, 31 miles. On this side the Cumberland, in Kentucky, the average was 21 miles.

CHARACTER OF THE ROUTE.

Seventy-eight miles were first-class pike; three hundred and one miles were poor dirt wagon roads; and eighty-six miles a bridle path, over much of which the horses were led. For three days the roads were rendered almost impassable by mud; otherwise the weather was favorable. Ten important mountain ridges were crossed and recrossed. The cross-

ings were mostly difficult, the roads or paths being steep and rough. Many streams and rivers were forded, but no serious difficulty was experienced, though a rain would have rendered many of them impassable for several days.

This march proved to be far more than the stock could endure. Two-thirds, at least, of all the horses taken gave out and were left behind sick, lame, or exhausted. Many of them died. Many horses were pressed to replace them. A greater per centage of these gave out, considering the circumstances, than of the original animals. About 200 hundred men returned to the Blue Grass region dismounted.

MARCHING THE COLUMN.

To keep a marching column "closed up" is always difficult, but particularly with cavalry in single file on a rough path in the night. If a soldier goes to sleep, his horse stops, or if there be a considerable interval in the column when it arrives at the forks of a road, or if the word "halt" has not been communicated along the line when started from the rear, the column is broken in two, occasioning much delay, especially if the guides happen to be with the forward part. If the following rules be observed, the difficulty will be much lessened:—

1. The march of the whole column should be regulated by its head. Hence the advance guard will regulate its march from the rear, keeping a chain of videttes in plain sight and hearing of each other between it and the head of the column, to preserve the connection.

2. Each company commander should keep the soldiers of his company "closed up," thus making a unit of it.

3. Each company and battalion commander should habitually march to the rear of his command, each command having a commissioned officer at its head.

4. The officer at the head must always keep in plain sight and hearing of the rear of the column next before him. In this way the responsibility of breaking the column can be fixed.

One staff officer should always march at the head of the column to regulate its marching. When a difficult defile has been passed by the whole column, it should be halted for the purpose of "closing up," and when this is done the word "forward" is passed from the rear along the column, by the officers and non-commissioned officers only.

Short halts at regular intervals, for the soldiers to adjust their saddles, accoutrements, clothing, &c., would, I think, prevent much straggling and demoralization, and would not in the end, lessen the distance marched. If an officer or soldier is compelled to fall out of the column to attend to such matters, it is very difficult for him, and annoying to his comrades (especially in a narrow path) to regain his place in the column. The commanding officer and his staff should habitually march about one-third the length of the column from its head—this fact being known to the battalion commanders. One or more of the most intelligent guides should be constantly with the commander, one or more with the advance guard, and one with each separate command in the field.

Great annoyance was experienced from the led mules in the column. It was with great difficulty that they were made to "keep up." If an animal gives evidence that it will fall on a forced march, and another can be obtained, it should be left behind at once. Pack animals can only be kept up in this way:—Each animal must be led; each soldier leading an animal has a long goad, with which he whips the led animal ahead of him, while his own is whipped by the next man following him. Experience proves it to be much more fatiguing to both men and animals to march to the rear of the column than in front. Hence the order of march should be frequently changed, so that each company may in turn be at the head of the column.

A REBEL VIEW OF LEE'S REPORT.—The Richmond Examiner of October 3d, comments as follows on General LEE's official report of the Pennsylvania campaign:—

"We have to-day the first official report of General LEE's many military operations which the public has been permitted to see. It is that distinguished commander's own account of the late Pennsylvania campaign, and of his unsuccessful battle at Gettysburg.

"Considered as an intellectual and literary effort, this paper does not suggest the idea that if the world should hereafter possess a second 'LEE's Memoirs of the War in the Southern Department,' they will rival those which bear the name of his less famous but not less able sire. It is, however, scarcely fair to contrast this plain document with that finished production, containing on some pages the best statements of military design and reason in the whole range of the English language.

"The report is an outline of events already familiarly known. Much that might be said is evidently avoided. The few explanations given are rather to be implied by the reader than directly made by the writer. The two questions which generally occur to the observers of these events are: 1st, why General LEE risked a battle at Gettysburg? and 2d, why he did not press his advantages on the first and second days? The answers are rather hinted than completely expressed in this report. It appears that the battle was delivered because the position assumed by MEADE menaced the Confederate communication with the Potomac. The reason why the work was not finished and the victory completed on the first and second days, when it might have been done, was the fact that the army was not concentrated at Gettysburg with the speed which would have been used

had General Lee been better informed of the position and force of the enemy. Why was he not informed? The answer which may be drawn from this report is, that General Lee did not have the cavalry under his hand to reconnoitre and bring information. He says that he left Stuart in the Valley, to guard the passes of the mountains, for some time after the entrance into Pennsylvania, and he does not appear to have had the use of the mounted force until the battle was joined at Gettysburg. The fact that the cavalry of the Confederate army was insufficient, is the most probable reason of the failure in Pennsylvania, and, perhaps, the key to all the mystery of Gettysburg.

"One deduction to be drawn from the general tenor of this dispatch is consoling. General Lee is evidently not one of those who regard the invasion of Pennsylvania to have been a radical error, or that its partial failure is a solid reason why no further offensive operations against the enemy should be attempted. The writer of this report is evidently a man who would neither be dazzled by success nor emasculated by defeat. We have room to hope that if he does not renew the great design imperfectly shadowed in the report, he will replace it in the future by some other essentially the same; and that he recognizes the truth of NAPOLEON'S best maxim, that the most magnificent achievements in war, as in other things, are generally accomplished after one or more partial or complete disappointments.

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

GENERAL Wadsworth left Washington on the 8th, for New Orleans, where he is to have an important command.

BRIGADIER-General Whipple has been appointed Chief of Staff to General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga.

GENERAL S. W. Crawford, commander of the Pennsylvania Reserve, is in Philadelphia.

COLONEL Ducale, Inspector on Major-General Rosecrans' Staff, came North on the 13th, on a sick furlough.

GENERAL Schenck has returned to Baltimore from his late visit to Ohio.

ENSLION Howard, of the *Ironsides*, was killed by the explosion of the torpedo sent by the rebels against that vessel.

ON Monday Rear-Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, visited the Russian fleet in our harbor, accompanied by Captain Percival Drayton, of the Ordnance Department of this post.

BRIGADIER-General S. F. Nickerson, commanding a Brigade in the Department of the Gulf, has come home to the North for a few weeks on sick furlough.

CAPTAIN Gleason, of the 5th Maryland Regiment, taken prisoner with most of his command at the last capture of Winchester, lately died of consumption.

COLONEL Samuel Graham, commanding the 5th New York Artillery, who for several months had been lying dangerously ill at his residence in Brooklyn, has recovered, and is now in Baltimore.

CAPTAIN D. A. Dolan, 97th Company, 1st Battalion, Invalid Corps, has been assigned to the command of the Provost Guard, Washington, vice Lieutenant Smith, ordered to his regiment.

FIRST Lieutenant Edward King, Company H, 66th New York Infantry, has been committed to the Old Capitol, by Captain Todd, on the charge of desertion.

CAPTAIN J. J. Comstock, late of the 3d Rhode Island Regiment, has received a commission from the President as Major in the 14th Regiment Heavy Artillery.

COLONEL Percy Windham has asked for a Court of Inquiry, with a view to ascertain the reasons why he was recently relieved from all military duty.

GENERAL Hartsuff has been relieved of the command of the Ninth Army Corps, and appointed to another command.

HENRY R. Sanford, a private in the 5th Regiment, New York Artillery, has received the commission of Second Lieutenant.

CAPTAIN Smith, who has acted as purveyor for the Convalescent camp, near Washington, fell in a fit, at the camp, on the morning of the 10th, and died almost immediately.

A SPLENDID sword was recently presented to Major-General G. K. Warren, commanding Second Corps, Army of the Potomac, by citizens of Cold Springs, N. Y.

BRIGADIER-General Sherman, who lost a leg at the siege of Port Hudson, has nearly recovered. He has been at Newport, R. I.

MAJOR Thomas M. Vincent, Assistant-Adjutant-General, has gone to West Point as a member of an important court-martial, which is ordered to convene there for the trial of certain Cadets.

MAJOR-General Dix, with a portion of his Staff, left New York on the 12th, on a tour to New-England, for the purpose of officially inspecting the fortifications and military posts in his department.

IN view of the conscientious, able, and unwearied services rendered during the past two years by Colonel William J. Dale, as Surgeon-General of Massachusetts, he has been made Brigadier-General by the Governor.

COLONEL Fred. Hassenbuehl, of the 17th Missouri Regiment, a German officer of considerable distinction, and well-known among his countrymen in Illinois, has died from wounds received at Vicksburg.

LIEUTENANT James, son of the English author, G. P. R. James, has resigned his position in the volunteer service to fill the one of captain in the United States Engineering Corps, to which he was recently promoted.

GENERAL Elliott, lately commanding the third division of the 3d Corps, Army of the Potomac, has accepted the position of Chief of Cavalry on the Staff of General Rosecrans, and has left for Chattanooga.

AN elegant sword, with gilt mountings and silver scabbard, has been presented to Captain Woodbury of Battery D, 4th N. J., Artillery, by the non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE sad intelligence reached this city on Saturday night, of Captain Thomas Mair McKay, Company F, 20th Regi-

ment, Massachusetts Volunteers, was shot dead by a conscript, on the 5th instant, near Culpepper, Va.

JUDGE-Advocate General Holt's review of the evidence in the investigation of the evacuation of Winchester by General Milroy, entirely exonerates that officer from any blame.

THE Volunteer Engineers at Morris Island have a society among themselves to assist the families of any of their number who are killed or disabled. Thus, the other day \$200 was promptly sent to the widow of Sergeant Clark, who was killed.

At a meeting of the officers of the 15th Regiment, New York Engineers, Engineer Brigade, at camp near Rappahannock Station, Virginia, October 9, 1863, appropriate resolutions respecting the death of Major Walter Cassin were unanimously adopted.

An order recently issued, sending Captain Parker, of General Martindale's Staff, to report to General Banks, has been revoked. Captain Parker is assigned to duty at the headquarters of the Military Governor. Colonel Ingraham, of the 38th Massachusetts, is assigned to the duty of examining prisoners at the Old Capitol Prison.

SUPPLY steamer *Circassian*, 5, from Pensacola, Key West and Charleston Ear, arrived at Fortress Monroe on the 10th. The yellow fever was very prevalent at Pensacola when she left. Acting Assistant Paymaster J. H. Jenkins of steamer *Potomac*, had died of it. At the time of the leaving of the *Circassian* from Pensacola the surgeons had gained the control of the fever.

LIEUTENANT George B. Stockwell, of the Ninth New York Cavalry, died suddenly on the 3d, while on picket duty near Falmouth, of congestion of the brain, superinduced by disease brought on by exposure. Major Charles McLane Knox, of the same regiment, has received an honorable discharge from the service on account of physical disability.

IN addition to the duties which he is at present performing, Lieutenant-Colonel C. L. Kilburn, Assistant-Commissioner General of Subsistence, at Cincinnati, Ohio, is ordered to take charge as Supervising Chief Commissary of the Departments of the Cumberland, Ohio and Western Virginia, and make tours of inspection to the different points under his supervision, as often as he may deem it necessary for the interests of the service.

THE Petersburg, Va., *Express*, of October 7, pays the following compliment to Major-General Thomas: "We regret to hear that Major-General George H. Thomas, who fought so obstinately under Rosecrans, 'the lousy calf' at Chickamauga, is a native of Southampton County, Va., and was born in Jerusalem, the county seat. It is said that General Thomas has relatives in Southampton, who are deeply grieved at the course he has pursued. He is a graduate of West Point, and is said to possess military ability of a high order."

THE following chaplains, captured at Winchester five months ago, arrived in Washington last week from Richmond: James Harvey, One Hundred and Tenth Ohio; Geo. H. Hammer, Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry; O. Taylor, Fifth Michigan Cavalry; E. W. Brady, One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio; D. C. Eberhart, Eighty-Seventh Pennsylvania; Louis N. Bowdrye, Fifth New York Cavalry; E. C. Ambler, Sixty-Seventh Pennsylvania; James T. Brown, Sixth Maryland.

GENERAL Charles B. Stuart, of New York, lately Colonel of Engineers in the Army of the Potomac, and formerly State Engineer of New York and Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy, has been appointed by the President (in pursuance of the resolutions of the Legislature of New York of April, 1863,) to consult with the Engineers appointed by the Canal Board, in respect to the surveys for the enlargement of the State Canals between the Hudson and the Lakes, and as to the mode of constructing those works, so as most effectually to promote the National interest.

THE following is a list of the cadets admitted to the Naval Academy last February: Charles Alfter, Wisconsin; George E. Alkins, Pennsylvania; Charles H. Balance, Illinois; Wm. Butler, Connecticut; Chas. W. Christopher, Ohio; George H. Church, New Jersey; James W. Cowie, Iowa; Saml. R. Crumbaugh, Kentucky; Richard H. Dana, Maine; George S. Darol, Massachusetts; Franklin J. Drake, New York; Mansell B. Field, Jr. New York; Fernando P. Gilmore, Ohio; Walton Goodwin, Maine; Fredk. B. Griswold, New York; Perez—Harrington, New York; George K. Huttleston, Massachusetts; Fredk. S. Kirkland, Wisconsin; Harry Knox, Ohio; Eugene H. C. Lentz, District Columbia; Wm. M. Little, New York; Leavitt C. Logan, Ohio; A. C. McMechan, Nebraska; Henry B. Mansfield, Massachusetts; Wm. C. G. Perry, Massachusetts; John H. H. Peshine, Missouri; Chas. L. Phillips, Pennsylvania; Alfred S. Post, New York; Thomas D. Sedman, Vermont; Huntington Smith, Indiana; Edward W. Sturdy, Maine; John M. Taft, Rhode Island; Hamilton M. Tallman, New York; John T. Tucker, Ohio; Edw. W. Very, Washington Territory; Samuel W. Very, Massachusetts. Mr. Ballance has since resigned, and Mr. Butler died.

LETTERS FROM MAJOR-GENERAL McCLELLAN.—The election in Pennsylvania having now been decided, we feel at liberty to publish the following letter, as an historical document of interest to the Army:—

ORANGE, N. J., October 12, 1863.

HON. CHARLES J. BIDDLE, Philadelphia:—

DEAR SIR:—My attention has been called to an article in the Philadelphia *Press*, asserting that I had written to the managers of the Democratic meeting at Allentown, disapproving the objects of the meeting, and that, if I voted or spoke, it would be in favor of Governor CURTIN. I am informed that similar assertions have been made throughout the State. It has been my earnest endeavor heretofore to avoid participation in party politics, and I had determined to adhere to this course; but it is obvious that I cannot long maintain silence under such misrepresentations. I therefore request you to deny that I have written any such letter, or entertained any such views as those attributed to me in the Philadelphia *Press*. I desire to state clearly and distinctly that, having some few days ago had a full conversation with

Judge WOODWARD, I find that our views agree, and I regard his election as Governor of Pennsylvania called for by the interests of the nation. I understand Judge WOODWARD to be in favor of the prosecution of the war with all the means at the command of the loyal States, until the military power of the rebellion is destroyed. I understand him to be of the opinion that while the war is waged with all possible decision and energy, the policy directing it should be in consonance with the principles of humanity and civilization, working no injury to private rights and property not demanded by military necessity, and recognized by military law among civilized nations. And, finally, I understand him to agree with me in the opinion that the sole great objects of this war are the restoration of the unity of the nation, the preservation of the Constitution, and the supremacy of the laws of the country. Believing that our opinions entirely agree upon these points, I would, were it in my power, give to Judge WOODWARD my voice and my vote.

I am very respectfully yours,

GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

The following dispatches in regard to the arrest of the disunion members of the Maryland Legislature, in the early part of the war, are also of interest:—

[Confidential.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAC, }
WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1861. }

Major-General N. P. Banks, U. S. A.:

GENERAL:—After full consultation with the President, Secretaries of State, War, &c., it has been decided to effect the operation proposed for the 17th. Arrangements have been made to have a Government steamer at Annapolis to receive the prisoners, and carry them to their destination.

Some four or five of the chief men in the affair are to be arrested to-day. When they meet on the 17th, you will please have everything prepared to arrest the whole party, and be sure that none escape.

It is understood that you arranged with Gen. Dix and Gov. SEWARD the *modus operandi*. It has been intimated to me that the meeting might take place on the 14th: please be prepared. I would be glad to have you advise me frequently of your arrangements in regard to this very important matter.

If it is successfully carried out it will go far toward breaking the back-bone of the rebellion. It would probably be well to have a special train quietly prepared to take prisoners to Annapolis.

I leave this exceedingly important affair to your tact and discretion—and have but one thing to impress upon you—the absolute necessity of secrecy and success. With the highest regard, I am, my dear General, your sincere friend.

GEO. B. McCLELLAN, Maj.-Gen. U. S. A.

To Major-General Banks:

Have you any more of your friends to send from Frederick to Annapolis. Please answer at once. I wish to know on account of ordering off Boat.

Major-General McCLELLAN.

COMPLIMENT TO ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.—In a note to the New York Board of Commissioners of Pilots, declining an excursion in the harbor on a certain day on account of a previous engagement to meet Admiral FARRAGUT on the same day, the Russian Admiral LENSOFKY pays the following high compliment to Admiral FARRAGUT: "This visit, gentlemen, was not simply one of friendly intercourse between private individuals, though perhaps the Admiral was ready to consider it as such, from motives of modesty of his own. On my part, I and the captain of the squadron waited *en corps* upon the Admiral to pay him our respects, as we would at home, according to our naval and military regulations, do the same for a person of high military rank after the accomplishment of signal service in war. This homage I felt is due from us as a testimonial of our Admiral to Admiral FARRAGUT, as the most remarkable and successful naval leader of the age, and of our most high consideration and respect to the American nation, to whom the hero belongs."

OUR GENERALS.—The London *Saturday Review* thus commences an article on "The American Campaign":—"Although no Federal General has as yet shown the qualities of a really first-rate man, yet the armies of the Northern States are at the present time commanded by leaders of fair abilities; and both the tone of their dispatches and the methodical manner in which the operations of the several campaigns are conducted prove that the Federal officers are of a different stamp from some who held high appointments in the earlier stages of the war. The movements of the several armies employed in the invasion of the South are slow, and apparently evince none of the qualities which characterize high genius on the part of the Generals, or *élan* on that of the troops. But steadily, and with a striking fixity of purpose, the work proceeds; step by step the invaders are advancing into Southern territory, and the present aspect of the war foreshadows an important crisis about to take place."

A COMPLAINT.—An English navy officer, who signs himself "One who unfortunately belongs to the Navy," writes to the London *Army and Navy Gazette* on the ill treatment his service has to endure. He cites the "hard fact" that few sons of naval men become candidates for entry into the service. "The reason of this," he says, "is, that the naval officers, except employed afloat—which in most instances barely yields them a sufficient income to live upon—are placed, immediately they set foot upon the shore, on a pitance which is wholly insufficient for their maintenance. This measure is so different to that dealt out in the sister service of the artillery and engineers, that naval men are necessarily dissatisfied, and in very many cases bitterly regret their folly in joining a service which keeps them at 'best as gentlemen paupers.'"

A GENERAL officer in a letter to the Editor of the *JOURNAL* says:—"I wish you would say a few words for that little book of COPPEE'S—the *Manual of Courts-Martial*. I wish I could compel every officer to have one of these books. My copy is in such demand that I have given it up altogether. I have been almost plagued to death by officers making out proceedings wrong, and this little book they can always carry in their pocket to refer to."

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this Journal will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Officers are especially requested to give an early notification of all personal matters of general interest: of the movements of vessels; of casualties among officers; and military and naval events.

The Editor will, at all times, be pleased to respond, in these columns, to inquiries in regard to tactical and other matters.

From gentlemen in the medical service we shall be glad to receive communications on military hygiene, practical surgery, and reports of notable operations and novel forms of treatment.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is FIVE DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietor, W. G. Church.

Subscribers who fail to receive their paper promptly, will please give immediate notice of the fact.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

BOUNTY.—The Second Auditor of the Treasury has decided that a volunteer non-commissioned officer or private, who enlisted for "two years unless sooner discharged," is not entitled to the \$100 bounty in case of his discharge previous to the expiration of his term of enlistment, by the mustering out of the regiment to which he belongs.

J. A. T.—If you wish to enter the navy, ship as a sailor, do your best, and the officers of your vessel will always be ready to recommend you for promotion, if you deserve it. We have many instances before us which prove that it is best to go through the hawse-hole and not to enter by the cabin windows.

CITIZEN.—There was an inaccuracy in the answer to your question last week, which escaped notice until it was too late for correction in more than a portion of our edition. The Major-General commanding the Army has the "distinguishing mark" of three silver embroidered stars in his shoulder strap, the one in the centre being larger than the other two.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1863.

THE INITIATIVE OF WAR.

IT is not a gratifying reflection that at this stage of the war the minds of men should be fastened, not on the point where we are to strike at the rebels, but should be waiting in incertitude to see where the rebels will next strike at us. We do not pretend to speak for our military principalities and powers, who may have combinations and plans of which we do not dream; but the general physiognomy of the theatre of war wears a defensive rather than an offensive aspect. Our military forces in the field are at this hour an arm posed to ward off a blow, rather than raised to fall in majesty and power on the heads of our enemies. Men ask, "What are the rebels about now? Are they massing in Virginia, or are they massing in Tennessee? Do they mean to fall upon ROSECRANS or upon MEADE?"—questions very easy to ask, but very hard to answer, and with the most momentous issues, too, hanging on the answer.

This attitude may be unavoidable, but it is a weakness, notwithstanding. To be master of the situation in war, no belligerent can afford to sacrifice the advantage of the immense moral power of the initiative. And especially is it an inversion of all just relations that the party whose theory of the war is offensive, should dance attendance to the doings and designs of the side to which is assigned a merely defensive part. As a general rule the belligerent that boldly seizes the initiative will reduce his adversary to follow his lead, for there are few commanders that have the audacity displayed by TURENNE, who, when his opponent, MONTECUCULI, passed to the left bank of the Rhine for the purpose of invading Alsace, disregarded the initiative of his adversary, and himself crossed to the right bank, thus obliging MONTECUCULI to beat a hasty retreat back again. NAPOLEON has said that TURENNE is the only General on record whose daring increased with years and experience, and no man's military career, save that of the author of this saying, affords happier illustrations of the fine results of a well-chosen initiative.

The rebels, conducting the war on the theory styled "defensive, with offensive returns," have on several memorable occasions retrieved their menaced fortunes by the skillful seizure of the initiative. Among the most bold and successful of these may be counted BRAGG's invasion of Kentucky, in the summer of 1862, and LEE's invasion of Pennsylvania, in the summer of 1863. In order to take the offensive, the different rebel armies in Tennessee and Kentucky advanced in several columns from the Cumberland mountains, as a base of operations against the communica-

tions of the Ohio Army, thereby threatening to cut General BUELL's communications with Nashville. The Union commander, in order to counteract General BRAGG's movement, fell back on Nashville. Meanwhile the rebel commander encountered this movement of the Union Army by his advance into Kentucky, where he took hold of General BUELL's communications by his attack on Mumfordsville; thus obliging the Union commander, in order to prevent being cut off entirely from his base, to fall back on Louisville.

This offensive campaign regained to the rebels the whole State of Tennessee, and threw the war in the West back one entire year. LEE's invasion movement into Pennsylvania, in June of the present year, was made with a similar view. General HOOKER, it was well known, was preparing again to pass the Rappahannock to retrieve his defeat at Chancellorsville, and make a new advance on Richmond. Suddenly, however, he finds himself, instead of being able to go forward, compelled to fall back by a movement of the rebel army on his right flank. LEE moved rapidly into Maryland and Pennsylvania, obliging HOOKER to countermarch after him; and although the rebel commander was unsuccessful in respect of the crowning object of the campaign, namely the capture of Washington, yet he was successful in all its subordinate aims, and in all that which in his official report he claims to have sought—that is, to throw the Union Army back on its base, recover Virginia, and above all, use up the season fit for active operations.

There can be little doubt that the rebels are energetically preparing for a new initiative; it must be confessed the opportunity is favorable for them to do so, and the worst of it is that we seem to be passively waiting to see what they will do. It is commonly assumed that their next movement will be a renewed attempt to dislodge General ROSECRANS from Chattanooga. But is there any assurance that they will not aim at a bolder stroke? Suppose that, counting upon a great depletion of the Army of the Potomac, they with great secrecy and celerity withdraw all the forces that were taken from General LEE and return them to him, meanwhile making vigorous demonstrations on ROSECRANS' communications to cover the movement? Suppose that when all is ready, LEE repeats his twice-tried advance against Washington? Suppose even that the late suspiciously-audacious demonstrations on MEADE's flank, compelling him to fall back from the Rapidan to the Rappahannock, are already the preliminaries of such a coup? It is neither without the range of possibility nor of probability, and it is quite within the range of rebel precedent. One thing is certain: to lie by in idleness along the whole line is simply to invite rebel combinations of this kind.

There is but one means by which we can frustrate all such designs. This is to take the initiative ourselves instead of yielding it up to the rebels. To do this could only be justifiable on the plea that we were weaker than the rebels—weaker either in numbers or the ability to use numbers. We cannot put forward the former plea, and we would surely not be willing to put forward the latter. In making these remarks we cannot fairly be accused of intruding opinions on matters, the control of which rests exclusively with those who are officially charged with the conduct of the war; for it is not a question of a special act, but of a general policy.

The theory of the war is offensive; its practice should be made to conform. It is mortifying to be lost in this bewildering coil, waiting to see what the rebels will do; instead of, as masters of the situation, compelling them to follow our lead.

RETROGRADE MOVEMENT IN VIRGINIA.

It is difficult to form any satisfactory estimate of the military operations of the past few days in Virginia; for all published accounts are mere chaos and twilight, amid which we discern moving masses, marches, and countermarches, feints and counterfeints that bewilder the brain and pass all understanding. General MEADE has changed his front, and retired North of the Rappahannock, to the Manassas plains. It seems evident that this backward movement of the Army of the Potomac was caused by the advance of the rebels, who, taking the initiative, on Saturday began a movement by the left on MEADE's right flank. The assertion of the official telegram that the retrograde movement was made in execution of a previously-formed

design, has in it few elements of probability. General MEADE's orders were to hold his position on the Rapidan unless actively menaced in superior force. We take it that he esteemed the rebel manœuvres of this nature, and not a mere raid of STUART's cavalry, as has been pretended.

To counteract the rebel movements, General MEADE made a skillful manœuvre, as though he would advance on the rebel communications—throwing his corps forward to the Rapidan, and some of his cavalry across it. This seems to have had the effect of recalling the rebels from their intended flank movement, and having thus gained time, General MEADE, early on Sunday morning, retired his army from the Rapidan to the North bank of the Rappahannock—his rear being covered with the cavalry, which had numerous encounters with the enemy's mounted force, pressing close upon the retreat.

It is of course impossible to say what the rebel design may have been in this offensive movement. General LEE would hardly have attempted anything so daring, had he not felt prepared for battle, and able to cope with the force of MEADE. Still, he may have imagined the Potomac Army weakened much beyond the actual fact, and any too adventurous enterprise on his part may cost him dearly. The Army of the Potomac—that gallant army of veterans whom we cannot think of but with tenderness and pity—is good for another Gettysburg!

The action of General MEADE throughout this affair seems to have been excellent—the movements and manœuvres conducted with great skill and prudence—and we will wait a while yet before we yield credence to the report that this gallant soldier has been relieved of the command of the Army of the Potomac by DANIEL E. SICKLES.

THE army of General ROSECRANS has undergone an important reorganization. A General Order has been issued consolidating the Twentieth, (late McCook's), and the Twenty-first, (late CRITTENDEN's) Corps, into the Fourth Army Corps, under command of Major-General GORDON GRANGER. This will leave General ROSECRANS' command proper in two Corps—the Fourth, under General GRANGER, and the Fourteenth under General THOMAS. All the divisions of the army will be consolidated into six—the divisions of BAIRD, DAVIS and ROUSSEAU under command of General THOMAS, and those of WOOD, SHERIDAN and PALMER under General GRANGER. This will give the army a more compact form, and put its members under tried and thoroughly capable men. Hitherto, unhappily, both wings have been under men who were not of this stamp—the right under one whose name is synonymous with defeat and rout; and the left under a gallant and chivalrous man, but one who confessedly had no other aptitude for military affairs. The six division commanders we have named are soldiers of a high order of talent, than whom there are none abler in the field. Major-General REYNOLDS assumes the important and responsible position of Chief-of-Staff, in place of Brigadier-General GARFIELD, who vacates to take his seat as member of Congress from Ohio. REYNOLDS was the gallant companion in arms of General ROSECRANS, in his early campaigns in Western Virginia. He is a West Pointer; a thoroughly-trained soldier, full of resources, and gifted with a great capacity for business. A better Chief-of-Staff could not be desired. A desirable change has been made by the appointment of General BRANNAN to the position of Chief-of-Artillery, in place of Colonel BARNETT. These reorganizations will be all conducive to the good of the army, and are themselves no slight reinforcement to its moral and material strength.

LORD RUSSELL, in his late speech on the policy of Great Britain with respect to the relations of that power with this country, makes very satisfactory declarations touching the steam ram question. "Everything," says he, "that the law of nations requires: everything that our law, that the Foreign Enlistment Act requires, I am prepared to do; even if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of parliament should be asked to further measures." This should be done by Parliament, and not only so, but the question should be put upon a definitive basis in the code of international law. The matter of iron-clad steam rams really introduces a new point into the relations of neutrality, towards belligerents. The existing somewhat elastic

maritime code permits neutrality to fit out war ships for a belligerent, provided the armaments be not put on board, and we have seen ships of war dispatched from British ports, their armament sent in neutral bottoms, and the war ship taking on its armament at sea without our having the ability to do more than make unavailing reclamations against a procedure, which, while not in absolute violation of the forms of law, is yet a flagrant outrage of its spirit. But with respect to iron-clad steam rams, there is no such ground for cavils, doubts or evasions. Such a vessel is of itself a complete engine of warfare. It needs no armament. Its offensive power lies in its ability to run into and sink wooden ships. A neutral government, therefore, which permits such a craft to be put afloat ceases to be a neutral, and enters into the belligerency just as completely as if it sent forth a regiment of armed troops to take part in the strife.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Post* lately asserted that he was informed by artillery officers that the cause of the failure of the Greek fire at Charleston was due to the defectiveness of the shell used for the PARROTT gun, and intimated that the cause of the general use of these projectiles in the Army was to be found in the fact that certain Government officials were interested in contracts for their manufacture. Though professing to understand nothing about ordnance, and getting his information second-hand, he attempted to criticise the guns and projectiles on the "principles of mechanics."

To all this Captain PARROTT responds, saying:—"It is quite true that difficulties have occurred in the use of my shells, but other kinds have not been free from similar, and, perhaps, more serious objections. Experience and care are required for the improvement of all matters of a practical nature, and I confidently rely on them to correct errors in the manufacture and the use of my projectiles. The 'principles of mechanics' summoned against me by your correspondent have not prevented a success of the shell in the ten-inch, or three hundred-pounder gun, at least as decided and complete as ever obtained with rifled ordnance. That my projectile is largely and pressingly ordered both by the Army and Navy is true, but the insinuation made against their officers, or any other person, by 'Ordnance,' under the guise of 'it is reported,' is destitute of the shadow of a foundation."

BELOW we subjoin a recent order of the Confederate War Department, respecting money sent to prisoners in Richmond, which will be of interest to those who have friends retained as captives of war. The order it will be observed is under date of September 15th, and has not we believe been made public before. Previously to the adoption of the new policy declared in this order, all moneys remitted by the friends of prisoners had been retained by the rebel officials. Remittances will now, however, be paid over to the parties to whom they are sent. It would be advisable to have all letters containing money enclosed in an envelope directed to Brigadier-General MEREDITH, United States Commissioner for Exchange of Prisoners, Fortress Monroe, Va. Letters to prisoners should be unsealed. Boxes containing clothing can be sent. They should be addressed to the name of the person, "prisoner of war, Richmond, Va.," and forwarded by Adams Express Company.

CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA, WAR DEPARTMENT, }
RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 15, 1863.

Brigadier-General WINDER:—You will hand over such gold as may be sent to the prisoners, announcing to them that, being money recognized by both Governments, it is handed to them in kind, and that if at any time they wish to convert it into Confederate money, it will be sold for them, on application, at the market price in this city. If the amount received be in the Federal paper, it cannot be handed over to them in kind, as it is not recognized as money by the Confederate Government, nor can its use or circulation be allowed; but it will at their option be converted, at current rate of exchange, into Confederate notes, and such notes delivered to them, or will be retained in kind for their future use. Your obedient servant,

JAMES A. SEDDEN,
Secretary of War.

Jno. H. WINDER, Brigadier-General.

SINCE November 1st, 1862, the PRESIDENT has made 211 appointments in the Regular Army. Of this number 145 are from the ranks. The promotions in the same service since that date amount to 226. The casualties number 209, as follows:—Resigned, 60; commissions vacated under sec. 7, act June 18, 1846, 10; commissions vacated by new appointments, 15; declined, 3; cancelled, 3; died, 53; not confirmed by the Senate, 12; discharged under the act of August 5, 1861, 9; discharged under the act of May 20,

1862, 12; revoked, 11; dropped, 1; dismissed, 28; cashiered, 3. The appointments in the Volunteer force are: Major-Generals, 44; Brigadier-Generals, 127; Aids-de-Camp—Majors, 21; Captains, 47; Assistant-Adjutant-Generals—Majors, 31; Captains, 119; Judge-Advocates, 8; Assistant-Quartermasters, 178; Commissaries of Subsistence, 137; Surgeons, 82; Assistant-Surgeons, 66; additional Paymasters, 188. The casualties among the Volunteer force are: Resigned, 130; commissions vacated by new appointments, 13; declined, 59; not confirmed by the Senate, 54; negatived by the Senate, 11; revoked, 13; cancelled, 1; died, 29; discharged, 17; dropped, 1; dismissed, 7; cashiered, 1.

THE Monitor *Manhattan* was launched from the yard of Messrs. SECOR & Co., Jersey City, on Wednesday, October 14th, at a quarter to ten o'clock. The launch was successfully accomplished, the vessel gliding easily from the stocks. The yard was opened to the public, who thronged every available place. Many ladies and Naval officers lent their presence to enliven the scene. Among the latter we noticed Admirals FARRAGUT and GREGORY; Chief-Engineers STIMERS, LAWTON, FARON, KIMBALL, and Engineer CUNNINGHAM; Captains DRAYTON and FILLBROWN; Lieutenant GREGORY and Ensign FARRAGUT. Several officers from the Russian fleet in the harbor were also present. The vessel was christened by Miss INGERSOLL, grand-daughter of Admiral GREGORY. The *Manhattan* is similar in all respects to the *Tecumseh*, a full description of which we gave a few weeks since. She has two of MARTIN'S Tubular boilers, and is expected to steam ten knots. This is the fourth vessel built by Messrs. SECOR within fourteen months for the Government. The three others are the *Comanche*, *Wechawken*, *Tecumseh*, and now the *Manhattan* follows. The *Mahopac*, a fac simile of the *Manhattan*, is on the stocks, and to be launched in two or three weeks. A double-ender—the *Mohongo*, takes the place of the *Manhattan* on the stocks. Her keel is already partially laid, and she will be hurried forward with all speed.

THE situation before Charleston, though a great attack was put down for the 11th inst., has remained unchanged in every respect, with the single exception of the daring attempt of a rebel expedition to blow up the *Ironsides* on the night of Monday, the 6th instant. The attempt was made in a little cigar-shaped craft, on the bow of which was fastened a torpedo containing sixty pounds of powder. It succeeded in making its way down till near the *Ironsides* before it was discovered, and steering toward that vessel struck her amidships, when the torpedo was exploded. No damage, however, was done to the *Ironsides*; but the nondescript itself was destroyed or sunk, and with it perished two of the four rebel officers who had undertaken to engineer it. The two others, Lieutenant GLASSELL (formerly of the U. S. Navy,) and "Sailing Master" TOOMBS, were picked up floating on the water. The explosion was severely felt in the *Ironsides*, but no material damage was done to her hull, engines or armament. One of the bulkheads of the vessel was knocked down and one man had his leg broken. The rebel papers attribute the failure to two causes—an insufficient amount of powder in the machine, and its being ignited too near the water's edge. It is reported that another attempt of the same kind, with another infernal machine, was made the following night, but was frustrated.

IN the southwest, forces of rebel cavalry and artillery, reported at from 8,000 to 15,000 strong, have been threatening the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. General HURLBUT'S force has been constantly skirmishing with them, defeating every attempt to do serious damage. On Sunday morning, the 11th inst., several culverts were destroyed in the vicinity of Germantown and Colliersville. At 10 A. M., an attack was made by CHALMERS, with cavalry and artillery, reported 5,000 strong, upon the garrisons at Colliersville (consisting of the Sixty-sixth Indiana Infantry), driving them into the fortifications and burning their cantonments. During the fight, Major-General SHERMAN and Staff, with a detachment of the Thirteenth Regulars, arrived upon the train, en route to Corinth. They disembarked, engaged the enemy, and repulsed him with heavy loss. The regulars lost 9 killed, 27 wounded and 9 missing. Colonel ANTHONY'S loss was about the same number.

The report from Cairo is that the programme of the rebels is to tear up the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, when JOE JOHNSTON will move into West Tennessee, and make his headquarters at Jackson; but the statement has in it few elements of probability.

GENERAL BURNSIDE has been pushing his advance along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and on Saturday, 10th inst., overtook the rebel force under MUDWALL JACKSON and General WILLIAMS at Blue Springs. The enemy were in strong position, and

a sharp engagement ensued, when at sundown they were driven from the field. The next morning the rebels continued the retreat on the Greenville road, General BURNSIDE'S force in pursuit. His loss was some 66 killed and wounded.

A DISPATCH from Major-General SCHOFIELD to the General-in-Chief, dated St. Louis, October 13, says that Gen. BROWN has beaten the rebels under SHELBY three times, and is still in close pursuit, and that their escape is hardly possible. Two expeditions recently sent into North-eastern Arkansas have captured and sent to Pilot Knob over 100 prisoners. A subsequent dispatch, dated the 14th, says that General BROWN brought the rebels under SHELBY to a decisive engagement on the previous day. The fight was obstinate, and lasted five hours. The rebels were finally completely routed, and scattered in all directions, with the loss of all their artillery and baggage, a large number of small-arms, and prisoners. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded was very large.

A DISPATCH from Leavenworth, announces the killing and capture of nearly all of General BLUNT'S Staff and body-guard. It appears that the rebel general COBELL, with, it is reported, about 10,000 of COOPER'S force, crossed the Arkansas river east of Fort Smith, and on the 1st inst., joined COFFEE at Cowskin Prairie, Mo., determined to make a raid into Arkansas or Missouri. General BLUNT being informed of a threatened attack on Fort Smith, left Fort Scott for the endangered post. He, with his escort, was attacked by 300 rebels in Union uniform, near the encampment of Lieutenant POND. His escort broke, and out of 100 men 78 were killed. General BLUNT, however, escaped; and, meeting reinforcement took command of them and started in pursuit.

It is with much pleasure that we acknowledge our indebtedness to numerous gentlemen in the Army and Navy for the prompt and cheerful support they have given the JOURNAL. We have published in the numbers already issued, contributions from some of the most experienced and most distinguished officers of the two services; and we are daily gratified by the reception from all portions of the country of cordial expressions of interest in the enterprise we have undertaken, as well as for prompt subscriptions and able contributions. The ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL has already secured a circulation which more than realizes the most sanguine expectations of its proprietor, and secures its permanent existence.

GENERAL FOSTER officially reports that the expedition sent out on Sunday, the 6th inst., under General WISTAR, to break up or capture the guerillas and boats' crews organized by the enemy in Matthews county, had returned, having in the main accomplished its object. Small captures of men and horses were made, and many boats destroyed. General WISTAR reports the Fourth Colored Infantry to have marched thirty miles in one day, with no stragglers.

OUR Russian visitors continue to be plied with attentions. Balls and banquets, gotten up by public bodies and private individuals, are in store for them in this city, and they are daily receiving invitations to visit other places, where it is the intention of the authorities to give them grand public receptions. The danger is that we will wear them out with our hospitalities.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, }
October 15, 1863.

The Major-General commanding announces to the Army that the rear guard, consisting of the Second corps, was attacked yesterday, while marching by the flank. The enemy after a spirited contest was repulsed, losing a battery of five guns, two colors and 450 prisoners. The skill and promptitude of Major-General WARREN, and the gallantry and bearing of the officers and soldiers of the Second corps, are entitled to high commendation.

By command of Major-General MEADE,
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

COLONEL J. W. Turner, Chief of Artillery to Major-General Gillmore, has been promoted to be a Brigadier-General.

BRIGADIER-General Solomon Meredith, of Indiana, has recovered from his wounds, and is about to take the field.

LETTERS from Port Royal state that Colonel Serrell, of the Engineer Regiment, has tendered his resignation to General Gillmore.

MAJOR J. W. Abert, of the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., is announced upon the staff of Major-General Gillmore. He will have the department of records and topographical surveys under his control.

CAPTAIN John H. Moore, Chief Quartermaster to Major-General Gillmore, has been relieved at Brig.-Gen. Saxton's request, and is Chief Quartermaster at Beaufort, N. C. He is succeeded at the front by Capt. Dunton, A. Q. M.

GENERAL Burnside's forces engaged the enemy on the 10th at Blue Spring, Tenn. We lost sixty killed and wounded; among them the following officers:—Captain Negley, Ohio Volunteer Corps, killed; Lieut. R. Cheeseman and Lieut. I. Irwin, 48th Penn.; Lieut.-Col. Arthur A. Goodell, and Lieutenants R. M. Homes and H. S. Robinson, 16th Mass. wounded.

FOREIGN NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS.

VOLUNTEER corps are now organizing in Sweden on the same plan as in England. The object is the defence of the country against invasion, in case the regular army should be employed abroad.

THE *United Service Gazette* learns that Rear-Admiral Sir JAMES HOPE, K. C. B., has been nominated successor to Vice-Admiral Sir A. MILNE, K. C. B., as commander-in-chief of the North American and West India station.

THE Navy of the Italian Kingdom is to be increased from 83 to 118 vessels. Of the new vessels, 24 will be first-class iron-cased frigates, 6 gunboats, do., 6 batteries, do., 12 corvettes, 12 gunboats, 15 advice-boats, 14 transport ships, and 9 steam-tugs of wood.

A CONTRACT has been entered into by the French Navy Department, for a large quantity of armor plates required for vessels of war now on the stocks, and which are to be launched before the close of the year. A large sum was devoted to the construction of these armor plates by the marine budget for 1863.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Morning Post* says: "It is feared in Paris that the British Government is about to become less indulgent toward the South as regards the building of vessels intended for war purposes, which will affect the policy of the French Government and the Southern cause."

MEXICAN advices, says the *London Daily News*, state that General Forey and M. Salgny had been recalled by order of the French Emperor. General Bazaine had taken command of the troops. The French forces (1,200 men) took possession of Tampico on the 8th of August last. The expedition against the government of President Juarez was postponed till the conclusion of the rainy season.

THE British Government has resolved to build large forts of iron upon the shoals commanding the entrance to their chief naval arsenal. The difficulty is to get a foundation, but it is proposed to construct a number of portable iron Martello towers, to be raised upon shipways, which latter are capable of being removed from under the tower, which will by its own weight settle down and find a foundation for itself.

IN the English Army, the diseases of vice create greater havoc than disorders of any other type. Medical statistics show that in the Bombay and Bengal armies one man in three, in the Madras army one man in four, is tainted by venereal disease. In India and the colonies the French system for confining within certain bounds vice which no human power can eradicate, is being gradually adopted and with the happiest results, as far only as the mitigation of disease and the malignity of its type are concerned.

THE British Admiralty is now bestirring itself in the matter of guns, and testing heavy ordnance on board ship. Two guns of 12 tons weight and 10½ inches bore are to be sent immediately to the *Excellent*, one of them being rifled on the so-called shunt plan, and the other a smooth-bore. The rifled gun will fire a projectile of 300 lbs. weight, and the smooth-bore a round ball of 150 lbs.; the rifled gun will also fire a round ball, Sir W. ARMSTRONG having in his later weapons aimed at using the smooth-bore ammunition in the rifled gun.

THE *Sentinel* of Toulon states that several iron-cased ships on a new model are about to be constructed, which will far exceed in power of resistance any ship of war yet launched. They are to be called "bulldogs," and are intended especially for the defence of the coast of France. It is added that the plan on which these new ships are to be constructed is the result of the examination of twelve plans submitted to the Minister of Marine. All that was new and good was selected from each plan, and a very perfect iron-cased ship was the result.

THE annual report on the British military prisons presents some curious statistics of the number of soldiers committed to military prisons for being drunk. In the five years 1848-52 the annual commitments in England averaged 78 in 10,000 on the force stationed in England; in Scotland the average was 122 in 10,000 on the force stationed there; in Ireland, 201. In the next five years the annual average fell to 73 in England, 64 in Scotland, and 144 in Ireland. In the last five years it has been 79 in England, only 29 in Scotland, and but 68 in Ireland. It will be seen that the decline of the commitments in Ireland is enormous, but still greater in Scotland. The returns are not according to the nationality of the men, but locality of station.

THE *British Naval and Military Gazette* seems to doubt the efficiency of cupola ships, and does not subscribe to the opinion that the *Royal Sovereign*, built on Capt. COLES' plan, is the *beau-ideal* of the British navy. It believes in such a disposition of the guns that they may be easily worked without the ponderous machinery adapted to revolving turrets. "We would, according to tonnage, so distribute the armament that, if requisite, the one gun of great calibre should be, *pro tem.*, the sole dominant destructive weapon reserved for the deadly blow, the remaining guns being protected by close air-tight ports, when not demanded for action, but of that stinging quality at long range (not exceeding the Whitworth 6-pounder or 12-pounder) as would materially cut up and gall a chased or chasing foe. The fault we find with the heads of our departments is, the deficiency of proper trial. It seems as if they had sworn to despise

"every mode of experiment but the one on which their hearts were set—indeed almost to the extent of paralysis; so it is at this moment that, were an action to occur, we should learn that an adequate chase gun, with adequate fittings, was the main thing deficient; and yet one telling shot from the despised 6-pounder would destroy the screw or rudder of the largest ship afloat, and at a distance to which none of the 'pets' can carry."

THE *London Mechanics' Magazine* for September 25th has a leading article on "American Heavy Ordnance," supplementary to the one we copied last week. It commences by saying that the construction of heavy ordnance suited to meet all the requirements of practical warfare, presents one of the most difficult problems which task the inventive powers of the men of the 19th century. The English, it acknowledges, with the rest of the scientific press of the country, have not a single gun capable of throwing a shot over 100 lbs. weight, which is thoroughly reliable, or in which they can rely for half an hour in action. The obstacles to the general introduction of heavy ordnance in England, it says, are increased a hundredfold by complicated breech-loading machinery, deemed indispensable, obtained at a vast expense, and usually found wanting in the day of trial.

A COMMISSION of officers of the navy and of engineers of the three Scandinavian kingdoms has been for some time assembled in that capital, to deliberate on the measures to be adopted for combining in a common action the land and sea forces of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, in case the former power should be attacked. One of the proposals taken into consideration by the commission is, that for the future the vessels of the three powers shall be constructed and armed in the same manner, in order that they may form a compact fleet in the Baltic, and as much as possible of the same rate of speed, so that they may execute the same manœuvres with perfect regularity. The command will, it is said, be conferred on Prince OSCAR, brother to the King of Sweden, who is already admiral of the Swedish fleet.

MR. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BATES, of London, has invented some improvements in the construction of cannon. According to this invention, a hole, smaller than the bore and parallel and concentric with it, is formed through the breech end of the gun. Each projectile is provided with a long rod or bar, which in loading the cannon is passed through the hole in its breech; at the front end of the rod is an enlargement or head, which, however, is smaller than the bore; this head may be solid, or it may be formed into a shell; behind this enlargement is placed a loose disc which fits the bore accurately; the periphery of this disc may, if desired, be formed of soft metal, and may also have lubricating material combined with it; the rod at the rear end of the projectile is, by preference, polygonal in section, with each end of the sides winding spirally around the rod from end to end of its length, as though the rod were twisted; the hole in the breech end of the cannon is formed to fit and correspond with the bar, so that when the piece is fired, the projectile, in addition to being propelled forward, will at the same time be caused to revolve on its axis. The loose disc behind the head of the projectile, by preference, does not rotate with the projectile, but the rod of the projectile turns in a hole in the disc; as soon as the projectile leaves the gun, the resistance of the air will cause the disc to slip off the bar at its rear end, or the disc may be made to separate into two or more pieces as soon as it leaves the gun. If desired, the hole through the breech end of the gun may be closed, as soon as the rear end of the projectile passes out of it, by means of a sliding piece pressed forward for that purpose by a spring. The hole in the breech end of the gun may be provided with a close-fitting plug; the gun can then either be used to propel a shot, such as above described, or when the plug is fixed in the hole the gun may be used as an ordinary smooth-bore gun.

EARL RUSSELL ON SHIPS FOR THE REBELS.

On the 26th of September Earl Russell was entertained at Blairgowrie, Scotland, by a number of his friends, and made a speech of interest and importance on the foreign relations of Great Britain, and especially on her relations to the United States. With reference to the charge that the English Government had suffered ships-of-war, designed for the rebels, to leave British ports, he said:—

"Well, there came new complaints—a complaint on the part of the Federals that we allowed a ship to leave the port of Liverpool, which afterwards committed depredations on their commerce. Gentlemen, it would lead me far if I were to go over all the particulars of the question, but you must know that in order to prove an offence you require such evidence as can be sifted in a court of justice, and it was not till the very day the *Alabama* left Liverpool that in the opinion of lawyers we had evidence sufficient to keep the vessel and crew; then I doubt whether, if we had brought the evidence before a court of law, it would have been found that we had sufficient evidence to condemn her, because, by an evasion of the law, the ship was fitted up without the arms necessary for her equipment, and these arms were conveyed to her in the waters of a foreign country, very far from the jurisdiction of England.

Gentlemen, these questions must be weighed, and I think they will be weighed, as they frequently have been weighed, by the Government of the United States of America, in the balance of equity. We know that the Foreign Enlistment Act and the whole law respecting the subject is very difficult of application. The principle is clear enough. If you are

asked to sell muskets, you may sell muskets to one party or the other, and so with gunpowder, shells, or cannon; and you may sell a ship in the same manner. But if you, on the other hand, train and drill a regiment with arms in their hands, or allow a regiment to go out with arms in their hands to take part with one of two belligerents, you violate your neutrality and commit an offence against the other belligerent. So in the same way in regard to ships, if you allow a ship to be armed and go at once to make an attack on a foreign belligerent, you are yourself, according to your own law, taking part in the war, and it is an offence which is punished by the law. But these questions lead, as you will see, to most difficult problems—as to whether, for instance, a thousand persons here may go out as laborers to the Federal States, and in the next place a thousand muskets may go out in another ship, and when they arrive in America, these thousand laborers, having had an understanding before, may make a formal engagement, and be armed with these thousand muskets; though, if that had been done in the territory of the Queen, and on the soil of this country, it would have been an offence.

There are other questions with regard to ships that have lately been prepared in this country, because these ships are not like ships which receive the usual equipment known in wars in times past, but they are themselves without any further armament, formed for acts of offence and war. They are steam rams, which might be used for the purposes of war without ever touching the shores of the Confederate ports. Well, gentlemen, to permit ships of this description knowingly to depart from this country, not to enter into any Confederate port, not to enter into the port of a belligerent, would, as you see, expose our good faith to great suspicion; and I feel certain that if, during our war with France, the Americans had sent line-of-battle ships to break our blockade at Brest, whatever reasons they might have urged in support of that, we should have considered it a violation of neutrality. Such is the spirit in which I am prepared to act. Everything that the law of nations requires, everything that our laws, that the Foreign Enlistment act requires, I am prepared to do, and even, if it should be proved to be necessary for the preservation of our neutrality, that the sanction of Parliament should be asked to further measures. In short, to sum up, Her Majesty's Government are prepared to do everything that the duty of neutrality requires—everything that is just to a friendly nation, taking as a principle that we should do to others as we should wish to be done to ourselves. But this we will not do—we will not adopt any measure that we think to be wrong. We will not yield a jot of British law or British right in consequence of the menaces of any foreign Power.

From the *London Mechanics' Magazine*.
GREEK FIRE.

JUDGING from the outcry which has been raised against General GILMORE by certain partisans of the "so-called Confederate States" for the use of shells which contained "Greek fire," one would think that nothing had been done in this country to patent and perfect such instruments of destruction. It so happens, however, that the Americans are only following our teachings in this particular. Readers of the *Mechanics' Magazine* have, for years past, been made familiar with inventions having for their object instantaneous and unmitigated destruction. We do not know of what "Greek fire" is composed, neither do we know the origin of the phraseology. From certain obscure documents of the Eastern Empire, we suppose the designation "Greek fire" means either a rocket, or a liquid combustible material, composition unknown, which, being projected through tubes or in jars, set fire to combustible substances. During the Russian war, Captain DISNEY exhibited at a public meeting certain glass shells, which, when thrown against a hard substance, burst, and, in a few seconds, set fire to all combustible material with which they came in contact. Before this, Captain NORRIS had suggested a small-arm incendiary projectile. At one time, scarcely a month passed without a little letter appearing in our columns from the last-named gentleman, describing some "Beelzebub" machine, which had for its object rapid and certain destruction in war. During the Crimean war, Mr. J. MACKINTOSH called the attention of the Government to the extraordinary efficacy of certain projectiles, which he called "liquid fire" shells, and to the application of other fiery materials in warfare. A special committee was appointed to inquire into the whole question, and a series of experiments was tried at Shoeburyness, by which inflammable materials were consumed at the distance of 800 yards. In August, 1855, Mr. MACKINTOSH patented another invention. The following passage occurs in the specification:—

"I fill diaphragm shells with coal-tar naphtha, mixed with phosphorus and bisulphuret of carbon, having a bursting charge sufficient to open the shells. When fired, the bursting of these shells scatters the contents in all directions, and the shower of inflammable material, falling among cavalry and troops, ignites spontaneously, causing their immediate disorganization. Fired into shipping these shells, bursting on deck or below, scatter the inflammable material in all directions, and the spontaneous combustion which arises causes inevitable and irremediable injuries and destruction to the crew, who are unable to escape except by dropping overboard, and the vessel itself is speedily consumed, aid from the crew having been rendered impossible, as just described. Fired into dockyards, harbors, or towns, the result is alike destructive and decisive."

The use of such shells may be denounced as inhuman and contrary to the usage of civilized warfare. Is not all warfare uncivilized and barbarous? No doubt the invention of gunpowder and its application to warfare was at one time considered inhuman, as the application of liquid fire is considered by some now. If, however, men will go to war, the more deadly and destructive the modes of warfare are made the better. In the earlier ages victory was generally given to the army which could march the quickest and endure the most. Then, brute force was the arbiter in quarrels; now, science has superseded brute force. Victory waits, in these days, on intelligence and invention, and not on strength of muscle. Though the "so-called Confederates," as Earl Russell terms them, have exhibited a vast amount of bravery and endurance, they are not as yet a match for the Federals in the "art of war." Such a result, in fact, might have been expected. The Southern States have produced a host of orators and able statesmen; the Northern States have been most prolific in invention and scientific discovery. In fact, almost everything done in America in scientific research and improvement, has come from the North. The North-

orners are masters of the situation, not only on account of their great resources, their superior numbers, and their better cause, but because they are enabled to evoke more assistance from science than their enemies. We have consumed years and millions storing in endeavors to perfect a system of Armstrong artillery, and are not advanced, according to the report of the last Commission of Inquiry, beyond the old 68-pounder; whereas the Federals, in a few months, have literally done wonders. English artillerymen are startled at the results which have been achieved. The Federals have thrown explosive projectiles fifteen inches in diameter, seven miles. The South should have calculated on the superior scientific facilities of the North before they submitted their case to the uncertain and bloody arbitrament of battle; and English journalists and caricaturists, now they see the matchless energies and scientific resources of the North, will perhaps moderate their temper and deal less fluently in insulting epithets. They will, at all events, no longer repeat the silly expression of an English clergyman, that Yankees are as much inferior to Englishmen as monkeys are to men. Peradventure, even reckless shipbuilders, who, in their greed of gain, have brought, as the *Times* said on Wednesday last, this country "to the verge of war," will, at the eleventh hour, and in obedience to necessity, listen to the voice of conscience, which a great tribune a short time since so eloquently evoked.

Though the North has beaten the South in construction of guns, the South has mastered the North in the manufacture of torpedoes. Our last number contained a description of these "inventions of the devil," as they were called, which have been so liberally distributed in the Mississippi river and Charleston harbor. One morning a torpedo exploded near the *Paucet*, and blew her launch to fragments; a few moments after, another exploded, and then another. These torpedoes are constructed with remarkable ingenuity. As they float down the tide the anchor-chain of the vessel which is to be destroyed catches the ropes which attach the torpedoes; the torpedoes then swing round and strike the sides of the vessel. It so happens, however, that these machines are no respecters of persons. When floating on the tide, they are as ready to sink the enemy's gunboats as to shatter to fragments vessels laden with friendly assistance which may have run the blockade.

Captain MAURY, who is by far the most scientific man the Southern States have produced, has just written a long letter to the *Times*, soliciting British sympathy on the ground of the inhumanities committed by the Northern armies. He omitted to state that Southerners commenced, through MONROE and others, destructive raids on inoffensive districts; and that the *Alabama* and *Florida* pitilessly destroy what they cannot appropriate on the high seas. He omitted to state that these vessels burn the ships they capture at night-time, so that they may attract other ships to the scene of conflagration, to meet a similar doom. We would advise Captain MAURY to read EMERSON'S Essay on "Compensation." Whatsoever men sow, that shall they reap. The Southerners have sown the wind, and are deservedly reaping the whirlwind.

STAND BY THE GOVERNMENT.

In a late number of Brownson's *Quarterly Review* there is a strong article in the editor's best style, entitled "Stand by the Government," in which a severe rebuke is administered to those feeble patriots who have quailed before the temporary successes of the rebels, and talked of peace and submission. The reviewer is equally severe upon the politicians who find no other ground of appeal beside the salvation of the principles of their party. He says:—

"We have been struck with the absence of all real patriotic fire in most of the appeals the civil war has elicited. We detect hardly an indication of deep and abiding attachment to the soil; we meet no home feeling, no sense of fatherland. Our poets might as well be foreigners as natives. We sing as a recent people, as a people without ancestors, and without traditions. No associations seem to have gathered for us around our native land. A stranger would say of us, that we have pitched our tents rather than erected our dwellings in America. We have not yet learned to look upon our country as our mother, and to feel every blow aimed at her a blow struck at our own hearts. We like the country because we like liberty, democracy, political equality, or because it is one in which we have a fair chance to make our fortune. We do not love it for its own sake, and feel it a blessed privilege to serve it, and to sacrifice ourselves for its unity and integrity, existence and glory. It is a great evil. For our part, speaking individually, we love our country because it is our country; because for many generations it has been the home of our fathers; and because it is, we hope, to be the home of our children; because we are familiar with it; because it is associated with all our joys and sorrows; and because, if we are a part of it, it is a part of us. We hold every inch of territory covered by the dear old flag consecrated ground, worth living for and worth dying for. He who would consent to its mutilation, far more he who would counsel it, because he dreads the waste of blood and treasure caused by war, would, on slight occasion, devour his own mother to sate his hunger, and sell her bones to satisfy his greed. He only is fit to be reckoned an American citizen, who can give up all for his country, and defend the unity and integrity of her territory to the last gasp. We have no patience with those white-livered politicians, whoever they may be, who are or were prepared to consent on any conditions whatever to a division of the States. Who they are or were the country knows or will know in due time, perhaps in the canvass for the next Presidency. The country will hardly fail to estimate them finally at their real worth."

He takes radical ground against rebellion:—

"The most hateful thing on earth is rebellion, and we have uniformly held aloof from the Kossuths and the Garibaldis. We do not sympathize even with the Poles in their uprising against their EMPEROR, and we are not pleased to see the Government giving commissions in our Army to men who were rebels to their own government in their native land. What absurdity to commission rebels to fight the battles of legitimacy, of law and order, to uphold the Government against rebels. It is calling in Satan to cast out Satan,

or the Devil to expel sin. Send out the Achans from the camp, if you expect your arms to be successful. We are no admirer of the EMPEROR of the French, and we would gladly see liberty developed and extended in France, but not by rebellion or revolution. No institutions founded by violence, in contravention of the great principles of law and order, can ever be salutary. Liberty must be in the people before it can be in the State, and political and social constitutions must be generated, developed, not created. We oppose rebellion on principle, for conscience sake. We advocate the subjection of the Rebels, not because they are aristocrats, not because they are slaveholders, pro-slavery men, or Southerners, but solely and simply because they are rebels, making war on the sovereignty of the Nation, the authority which they and we are alike bound to obey. Let them cease to be rebels, lay down their arms, and return to their allegiance, and we will recognize them as fellow-countrymen, and fellow-citizens, and respect their rights and property as our own."

Discussing the question of negro enlistments, Dr. BROWNSON says:—

"The profession of arms should be regarded as a liberal profession, and the soldier should rank next after the priest. None but sons of the *generosi* should be permitted to make themselves soldiers, and none but citizens in the fullest sense of the term should have the honor of fighting the battles of their country. In this way the Army may be made a noble institution, and the profession of arms a liberal profession. It would be, if so made, an honorable distinction; and our sons might feel proud of belonging to it, and wounds and mutilations received on the battle-field be badges of honor, and passports to favor. There is more in this than our demagogues and politicians dream of. We are never again to be the people we have been. We are passing from the gristle into the bone, and must become a great military people,—one of the great military powers of the world, instead of a nation of shopkeepers, speculators, and demagogues. We must have an Army and Navy that will make us feared and respected, that will give weight to our advice, and success to our diplomacy. The way to insure peace is always to be prepared for war, and the way to save a nation from becoming effeminate, cowardly, corrupt, rotten, is to cultivate the military spirit, which keeps alive its manhood."

He contends that we have officers superior to those of the rebels:—

"We have officers enough in our old Regular Army who, if they were brought forward, would prove more than a match for the LEES, the BEAUREGARDS, the JOHNSTONS, the LONGSTREETS, the JACKSONS, the HILLS, the ELLIS, the BRAGGS, the PRICES, and the PEMBERTONS of the rebel army. There were able officers that remained loyal than any that proved disloyal, three to one; but we have kept them, for the most part, in the background, while the Rebels have pushed their best men forward, and given them the highest commands. Our Government, had its policy in the beginning looked to decided military success, we must believe, would have done the same thing."

Dr. BROWNSON claims that our reverses are not due to the inferiority of our generals or to any lack of pluck on the part of our troops, but

"To the superior organization and more rigid discipline of the rebel army; and the superior organization and more rigid discipline of the rebel army are due to the fact that it is composed of regular troops, and ours is composed almost entirely of volunteer militia. We have not sufficiently considered that the United States have been fighting regular troops with State militia. Militia can never be as well organized, officered, and disciplined, as regular troops. In an army almost every thing depends on the line and field officers of the regiment. In the volunteer militia the company elect, or are supposed to elect, the line officers, and the commanders of companies the field officers, and both are commissioned by the State Governor. Thus the regiment is organized by State power, without the intervention of the Federal Government which is to employ it. This, of itself, is a great evil, and affects the unity and efficiency of the military organization. Then the elective principle is entirely out of place in an army, and not only places unworthy men in command, but establishes a false relation between officers and men. The man who is most of a demagogue is pretty sure to be the one elected, and the company, which is the unit of the army, is to a great extent resolved into a political caucus, at least in spirit if not in form. The officer elevated from the ranks by the suffrages of his equals, cannot, if he would, place himself in a proper relation towards them, and maintain in their regard the rigid discipline necessary to render his company really efficient. The poor organization and discipline of the company destroys the efficiency of the regiment, and the inefficiency of the regiment destroys that of the brigade, that of the brigade that of the division, which will sometimes prove disastrous to the corps d'armée, and cause the defeat of the whole army, as we saw at Chancellorsville, and would have seen at Shiloh and at Stone River, but for the rare promptitude and resource of the commanding Generals. We have attributed our failures almost uniformly to our commanding Generals; we should be more just if we attributed them to the disjointed organization of the Army, and to the inefficiency, ignorance, incapacity, drunkenness, and not seldom, cowardice of the regimental officers, and most frequently to the line or company officers."

Of the Conscription law he says:—

"The Government has taken one step in the right direction. The Conscription law passed by Congress at its last session is a great advance; but it has several serious defects. The clause exempting the conscript by his paying three hundred dollars to the Government is an error. The drafted man should either be compelled to serve personally, or to procure a substitute, as was the case originally with the French law. The change in the French system has been introduced by the present EMPEROR, as alleged, for the purpose of getting a body of mercenary troops more devoted to his personal will than the ordinary conscripts are likely to be. The clause, too, will enable wealthy and the rebelliously inclined to escape, by a paltry fine, the military service they owe to the country, and which they especially should be compelled to perform. The making of clergymen subject to draft is

another serious error, and unworthy of even a nominally Christian nation. The ministers of religion are the ministers of peace, and the discipline of the Church renders them irregular, if they shed blood. *Sacerdos abhorret a sanguine*, is a maxim that it is well never to forget. But the gravest error of all is in making the conscripts State militia, instead of regular troops of the United States. There is by it a gain in the mode of raising troops, but all the inconveniences of the volunteer system remain, so far as relates to the appointment and commissioning of officers, and the organization and discipline of the Army. The Confederates avow State sovereignty and act on the principle of National sovereignty; we profess National sovereignty and are fighting for it, but act on the principle of State sovereignty. States-rights come in everywhere to embarrass the Government and prevent its prompt and efficient action. The people, too, have a foolish prejudice against raising and organizing a regular army, beyond that of a few regiments. There is, we are sorry to see, with many, from whom we have a right to expect better things, a disposition to sink and even obliterate our Regular Army, small as it is, and even a determination to suppress our Military Academy at West Point. Yet the Academy furnishes us our best officers, and our volunteer Army, without the infusion of regular Army officers trained there, would be far less efficient than it now is. There are men that go through college and come out block-heads; would you, therefore, break up your colleges, and dispense with liberal education altogether? Not every graduate of West Point is a military genius, but, other things being equal, the education he receives there is of immense advantage. Some men may rise to distinction and turn out eminent scholars, who have never had a university education; so some men may become distinguished generals without having been educated at a military academy, but never without having received somewhere, in some form, a real military education. A regular army is far less expensive than a volunteer army, and with regulars there is far less loss of life in accomplishing the same objects than with volunteers. War is always to be carried on, or guarded against, and the true policy of every government is to have a regular army proportioned to its probable wants. We must abandon many of our old notions, get over many of our old prejudices, and have the manliness to adapt our measures and our institutions to the new wants and circumstances that the Rebellion and the growth of the nation have created."

With the following hopeful and determined words he closes the article:—

"We must say to the people also, that we are too much in a hurry, and too impatient to have the war speedily ended. We forget that our Generals are not conducting campaigns in old Europe, nor yet in the Northern or Middle States; but in a country where there are few good roads, and where a great part of the land is broken with hills or mountains and deep gullies and ravines, and still covered with the dense primeval forests, where neither cavalry nor artillery can operate to advantage, and hardly operate at all. There is hardly a battle-ground in old Virginia suitable for two armies seventy-five thousand, or indeed fifty thousand each. Our geographies give us very little correct information of the real character of the Southern States. Their topography is almost entirely unknown to our engineers, and our commanders have to feel their way as they advance. The elder NAPOLEON'S and the younger NAPOLEON'S campaigns are no criterion by which to judge those of our Generals. We suppose Vicksburg a far more difficult stronghold to carry than was Sebastopol. We must have patience, and not cry out against the slow progress we make. We must not exult when we hear of a victory, as if the Rebellion was crushed, nor be cast down as if all were lost when our arms meet with a reverse. The Rebellion is not yet put down, and will not be this year nor next. We must make up our minds for a long and tedious war, which will test our courage, our patience, our pluck and our resources. The end we are fighting for is one worth fighting for, even if we have to fight ten, twenty or a hundred years. We shall triumph at last, in spite of the politicians, copperheads, faint-hearted Union men, and secure this great country to republican institutions and rational liberty. There is, when we look at the end, no reason for despondency."

MASSACHUSETTS VOLUNTEERS.

The following Commissions were issued during the week ending October 10, 1863, by direction of the Governor of Massachusetts:—

NINTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Martin O'Brien, of Salem, to be Captain, July 29, 1863, vice Black, dismissed the service.

First Lieutenant James W. McNamara, of Boston, to be Captain, August 4, 1863, vice Roche, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Murphy, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1863, vice Miller, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant James O'Donnell, of Salem, to be First Lieutenant, July 29, 1863, vice O'Brien, promoted.

Second Lieutenant William R. Burke, of Milford, to be First Lieutenant, August 4, 1863, vice McNamara, promoted.

TENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Willard I. Bishop, of Northampton, to be Captain, September 23, 1863, vice Iver, dismissed the service.

Second Lieutenant Edward H. Graves, to be First Lieutenant, September 23, 1863, vice Bishop, promoted.

FIFTEENTH REGIMENT.—First Lieutenant Charles H. Stevens, of Leominster, to be Captain, July 4, 1863, vice Murkland, killed in action.

First Lieutenant Samuel J. Fletcher, of Northbridge, to be Captain, July 4, 1863, vice Jorgensen, killed in action.

First Lieutenant George W. Brown, of Leominster, to be Captain, July 30, 1863, vice Woodward, discharged.

Second Lieutenant James May, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, March 30, 1863, vice Bullard, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Henry G. Dudley, of Grafton, to be First Lieutenant, April 11, 1863, vice Woodward, promoted.

Second Lieutenant David M. Earle, of North Brookfield, to be First Lieutenant, April 17, 1863, vice Hooper, promoted Major.

Second Lieutenant Nelson V. Stanton, of Northbridge, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Buss, died of his wounds.

Second Lieutenant Thomas J. Hastings, of Worcester, to be First Lieutenant, August 30, 1863, vice Bigelow, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Joshua Freeman, of Clinton, to be First Lieutenant, September 26, 1863, vice Murray, discharged.

Sergeant-Major Dwight Newbury, of Worcester, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Stevens, promoted.

Sergeant George B. Simonds, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 30, 1863, vice Brown, promoted.

Sergeant Amable Beaudry, of Fitchburg, to be First Lieutenant, July 4, 1863, vice Fletcher, promoted.

TWENTIETH REGIMENT.—Sergeant Henry W. Bond, of West Roxbury (45th Regiment, M. V. M.), to be First Lieutenant, October 1, 1863, vice Walker, promoted.

THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.—Cyrus S. Mann, M. D., of Newton, to be Assistant-Surgeon, October 10, 1863, vice Brown, commissioned Surgeon 4th Corps D'Afrique.

Fortieth Regiment.—Assistant-Surgeon Paul C. Garvin, M. D., of Boston (51st Regiment, M.V.M.), to be Assistant-Surgeon, October 6, 1863.

Fifty-ninth Regiment, (Veteran Volunteers).—Sergeant Henry L. Swords, of Charlestown (36th Regiment), to be Second Lieutenant, October 6, 1863, under General Orders No. 75, War Department, series of 1862.

Seventh Battery of Light Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Wilbur G. McCurdy, of Lowell, to be First Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice Farrar, discharged.

Sergeant Charles W. Brigham, of Lowell, to be Second Lieutenant, September 30, 1863, vice McCurdy, promoted.

Seventh Unattached Company Heavy Artillery.—Second Lieutenant Cornelius F. Driscoll, of Boston, to be First Lieutenant, October 7, 1863.

William M. Hale, of Rowley, to be Second Lieutenant, October 7, 1863.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
WILLIAM SCHWELER, Adjutant-General.

ARMY GAZETTE.

VANITY REBUKED.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE OHIO,
KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 29, 1863.

General Field Orders No. 15.
For the purpose of relieving the character of Colonel John De Courcy from the injurious imputations which are cast upon it by certain false and calumnious reports, charging him with acts of which he was innocent, the Commanding General desires to state, as an act of justice to Colonel De Courcy, that he arrested him at Cumberland Gap solely for writing a letter to his commanding officer, Brigadier-General Shackelford, a copy of which letter is given below.

This letter was written to General Shackelford, at a moment which called for the most ready cooperation of every officer; instead, however, of exhibiting such a spirit, this letter is a tissue of vanity, consisting of puerile personal details, and closing with a sentence highly insubordinate in its nature, and which implies that he can perform a work to which the verbal message alluded to in his first sentence showed that he was wholly unequal.

In charity to Colonel De Courcy his verbal message is not inserted.

(COPY OF CORRESPONDENCE.)

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, IN FRONT OF
CUMBERLAND GAP, Sept. 7, 1863.

Colonel De Courcy, Commanding U. S. Forces north of Gap:—
Colonel:—I invested the Gap on this side this morning and demanded of General Frazer, commanding at the Gap, an unconditional surrender of himself and forces. He replied, declining to surrender. I want to know your position. If you have not forces on the Harlan Road, you will at once occupy it, and prevent the enemy from escaping in that direction. You will communicate with me by courier as often as possible. The enemy is in a position from which he ought not to escape, and if proper vigilance is exercised he cannot escape. You will scout thoroughly the country on the north side of the mountain.

I am, Colonel, very respectfully,

J. W. SHACKELFORD,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

CRAWFORD'S, September 8, 9 A. M.

To General SHACKELFORD, Commanding U. S. Forces south of the Gap:—

I have received your dispatch of the 7th, and I shall fully inform your guide of my position and circumstances. I do not feel that it would be prudent to do so in a written communication, which may fall into the enemy's hands.

From certain directions and instructions which you give me in your written communication, I fear you have not been acquainted by those who might have done so, that I am fully acquainted with all the roads and localities on both sides of the Gap; and further, that I have been in the military profession almost continuously ever since my sixteenth year. For the above reasons I was chosen, I believe, by General Burnside and appointed to this independent command, receiving from him verbal, but not detailed instructions, as I believe he trusted to my experience and local knowledge.

I hope and believe that I shall conduct operations on this side so as to enable you to enter the Gap.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN DE COURCY,

Colonel Commanding U. S. Troops north side of Gap.
For this letter Colonel De Courcy was arrested, and relieved from his command, and no officer will be allowed to remain in this Army who displays such a tendency to allow his vanity and presumption to outweigh his patriotism and the public good.

By command of Major-General BURNIDE.
LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

PERSONAL DISCUSSIONS OF OFFICERS.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Tuesday, October 6, 1863.

General Orders No. 94.
The Major-General commanding calls the attention of all under his command to paragraph 220 of the general regulations for the Army, it being as follows:—

Paragraph 220. Deliberations or discussions among any class of military men, having the object of conveying praise or censure, or any mark of approbation toward their superiors or others in the military service, and all publications relative to transactions between officers of a private or personal nature, whether newspaper, pamphlet, or hand bill, are strictly prohibited.

This regulation has hitherto to a certain extent been practically disregarded in this Army, but recent occurrences make it incumbent upon the Commanding General to insist upon a rigid observance of its requirements; and that there may be no misunderstanding upon the subject, it is declared that meetings or combinations among officers or men, for the purpose of expressing regard for their superiors or others in the military service, in the way of presentations, or their disapprobation of the acts of their superiors or others in the military service, by resolutions, will be considered as violations of the regulations, and noticed accordingly.

By command of Major-General MEADE.
S. WILLIAMS, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

FUENTE DEL MUERTOS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF NEW MEXICO,
SANTA FE, March 10, 1863.

A Board of Officers, to consist of Captain Allen L. Anderson, U. S. Army, acting as Engineer Officer; Captain Charles A. Smith, and First Lieutenant Thomas A. Young, 15th Infantry, California Volunteers, is hereby organized to proceed without delay to the Ojo de los Muertos, on the Jornada del Muerto, and select near that spring the exact site for a Military Post, which is at once to be established there, and which is to be garrisoned by one company of infantry and one of cavalry.

The Ojo de los Muertos is the point on the Jornada where, since time immemorial, the Indians have lain in ambush near the water to await the approach of the tired and thirsty wayfarer. From the neighboring peaks he could be seen to be coming while yet many a mile away. They would then crawl stealthily near the spring, and as he bent to slake his thirst would pierce him with arrows until he was dead. So frequent were these murders that a hundred years ago this spring was called "The Spring of the Dead," and this portion of the road between Fra Cristoval and Roblero, a distance of eighty miles, "The Journey of Death." It is by this spring, through a pass in the mountains which the Military Post is intended to command, that the Navajos and Gila Apaches are wont to drive the flocks and herds they have stolen from grazing grounds east of the Rio Grande. Thus, while this military station will close to these freebooters this great thoroughfare, it will be a protection and a secure resting place to all whose business may henceforth require them to cross the Jornada.

This post will be included within the District of Arizona, and unless otherwise ordered by competent authority, will be known as Fort McRea, in honor of Captain Alexander McRea, of the U. S. Third Cavalry, who fell while gallantly fighting for the Union, on the field of Valverde, New Mexico, on the 21st of February, 1862.

General Canby, in his report of the battle, pays this eloquent and touching tribute to Captain McRea:—

"On this list are the names of several accomplished officers and many brave and noble men, who have exhibited the last and highest example of devoted loyalty and patriotism. Their memory is commended to the respect of our country, and their relatives and friends to the sympathy of our countrymen."

"Among them, however, is one, isolated by peculiar circumstances,

whose memory deserves notice from a higher authority than mine. Pure in character, upright in conduct, devoted to his profession, and of a loyalty that was deaf to the seductions of family and friends, Captain McRea died as he had lived, an example of the best and highest qualities that man can possess."

North Carolina never sent to the field a more chivalrous soldier to battle for what was just, and to stand firm by the Old Flag, than young McRea. The ethics of the question, whether he should be true to his country and to his colors, was not to be determined in his mind by a geographical line traced upon the earth. The feat due to his country was the same north or south of that line. He knew that it was right for him to be thus true, and he sacrificed friends, home, life itself, everything but honor and integrity, battling for what he knew to be right. And the gallant Old North State, blushing for the acts of many of her misled children, will yet feel proud of the memory of this young patriot; and, like Cornelia, she will yet point to this jewel, as one of too pure a luster ever to have been dimmed by a breath of treason.

By order of Brigadier-General CARLTON.

CYRUS H. DEFOREST,
First Lieutenant Colorado Volunteers, Aide-de-camp.

TRANSFERRED.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, October 12, 1863.

General Orders, No. 233.

The Counties of Hancock, Brooke and Ohio, in West Virginia, are hereby detached from the Department of the Monongahela and added to the Department of West Virginia, under Brigadier-General B. F. Kelley.

By order of the Secretary of War:

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant-Adjutant-General.

GENERAL ROSECRANS' CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,
CHATTANOOGA, October 2, 1863.

Orders No. 3.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND:—You have made a grand and successful campaign; you have driven the rebels from Middle Tennessee. You crossed a great mountain range, placed yourselves on the banks of a broad river, crossed it in the face of a powerful opposing army, and crossed two other great mountain ranges at the only practicable passes, some forty miles between extremes. You concentrated in the face of superior numbers; fought the combined armies of Bragg, which you drove from Shelbyville to Tullahoma, of Johnston's army from Mississippi, and the tried veterans of Longstreet's corps, and for two days held them at bay, giving them blow for blow, with heavy interest. When the day closed, you held the field, from which you withdrew in the face of overpowering numbers, to occupy the point for which you set out, Chattanooga.

You have accomplished the great work of the campaign; you hold the key of East Tennessee, of Northern Georgia, and of the enemy's mines of coal and nitre.

Let these achievements console you for the regret you experience that the arrivals of fresh hostile troops forbade your remaining on the field to renew the battle; for the right of burying your gallant dead, and caring for your brave companions who lay wounded on the field. The losses you have sustained, though heavy, are slight, considering the odds against you, and the stake you have won.

You hold in your hands the substantial fruits of a victory, and deserve, and will receive, the honors and plaudits of a grateful nation, which asks nothing of even those who have been fighting us, but obedience to the Constitution and laws established for our own common benefit.

The General Commanding earnestly begs every officer and soldier of this Army to unite with him in thanking Almighty God for His favors to us. He presents his hearty thanks and congratulations to all the officers and soldiers of this command for their energy, patience and perseverance, and the undaunted courage displayed by those who fought with such unflinching resolution.

Neither the history of this war, nor probably the annals of any battle, furnish a loftier example of obstinate bravery and enduring resistance to superior numbers—when troops, having exhausted their ammunition, resorted to the bayonet, many times, to hold their positions, against such odds, as did our left and centre, comprising troops from all the corps, on the afternoon of the 20th of September, at the battle of "Chickamauga."

(Signed)

W. S. ROSECRANS,
Major-General Commanding.

EXEMPT FROM DISMISSAL.

The following named officers, charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, having made satisfactory defence in their respective cases:

Major E. M. Neil, Assistant-Adjutant-General of Volunteers.
Captain James Mooney, 19th United States Infantry.
Captain H. L. Cranford, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.
First Lieutenant William Flack, 2d U. S. Infantry.
Second Lieutenant Michael Lawless, 2d U. S. Cavalry.
Second Lieutenant Madison Earle, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Lieutenant W. D. W. Miller, A. D. C. to General Hancock.

The following named officers charged with offences, and heretofore published, are exempt from being dismissed the service of the United States, the Military Commission instituted by Special Orders No. 53, current series, from the War Department, having reported that satisfactory defence has been made in their respective cases, viz:

Surgeon Edward C. Mundy, 12th New York Cavalry.
Captain Charles J. Wickersham, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Captain P. Lacy Goddard, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieutenant Henry A. Fernald, 22d Massachusetts Volunteers.
Captain Jeremiah McCarthy, 1st Pennsylvania Light Artillery.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

The following officers having been reported at the Headquarters of the Army for the offences hereinafter specified, are hereby notified that they will stand dismissed the service of the United States, unless within fifteen (15) days from October 12th, 1863, they appear before the Military Commission in session in Washington, of which Brigadier-General Ricketts, U. S. Vol., is President, and make satisfactory defence to the charges against them:

Absence without proper Authority.

Captain L. Edwin Knapp, 6th Michigan Volunteers.

Lieutenant George W. Kirby, 1st Maryland, Potomac Home Brigade.

First Lieutenant J. S. Williams, 63d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

First Lieutenant John R. Reynolds, 68th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Captain Richard R. Brouner, 7th Maryland Volunteers.

Desertion.

Captain H. Rowley, 69th New York Volunteers.

Second Lieutenant F. Stanley Beacham, 7th Maryland Volunteers.

Captain John J. Prentiss, 1st Rhode Island Cavalry.

Failing to report at headquarters Provost Marshal's Office, under arrest, as ordered.

Surgeon William Worthington, 93d Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Failing to report at Annapolis, Md., as ordered.

Captain E. D. Willard, Commissary Subsistence of Volunteers.

Captain Adam Badeau, additional A. D. C.

Failing to report at Columbus, Ohio, as ordered.

Surgeon James D. Strawbridge, U. S. Volunteers.

First Lieutenant Symmes Gardner, 18th U. S. Infantry.

First Lieutenant Henry C. Cook, 16th U. S. Infantry.

Being in the city of Washington without authority, and presenting a pass to cover this offence after it had been committed.

Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S. Cavalry.

Issuing a pass to Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to cover the offence after it had been committed.

First Lieutenant H. Jones, 5th U. S. Cavalry, commanding regiment.

Approving a pass issued to Second Lieutenant John H. Kane, 5th U. S. Cavalry, to cover his offence after it had been committed.

Lieutenant Edward Myers, A. D. C., and acting Assistant-Adjutant-General to Major Whelon, commanding cavalry depot, Camp Buford, Maryland.

DISMISSALS.

During the week ending Saturday, October 10, 1863.

Surgeon James C. Fisher, U. S. Volunteers, for persistent failure in making to the Surgeon-General's Office monthly reports of station and duties, as required by circular from that office, to date October 5, 1863.

Captain James A. Anderson, 34th Ohio Volunteers, to date October 6, 1863, for uttering disloyal language, encouraging desertion, and conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline.

First-Lieutenant Charles F. Bowers, 8th New Jersey Volunteers, to date September 16, 1863, for absence without proper authority, was published officially September 16, 1863, and failed to make satisfactory defence before the Commission.

First-Lieutenant Patrick Gallagher, Invalid Corps, to date October 5, 1863, for drunkenness on duty and for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

First-Lieutenant Edgar A. Morse, 56th N. Y. Volunteers, previously dismissed, amended to date February 9, 1863.

Second-Lieutenant William A. Kline, 54th Illinois Volunteers, to date October 7, 1863, with loss of all pay and allowances now due, or which may become due him, for suffering himself to be paroled as a private and for absence without leave.

Second-Lieutenant Thurston C. Owen, 5th U. S. colored troops, for drunkenness, to date October 9, 1863.

DISMISSALS REVOKED.

First-Lieutenant George A. Bennet, 4th New Jersey Volunteers, having previously tendered his resignation on account of physical disability, is honorably discharged, to date April 6, 1863.

Lieutenant Edwin C. Kirkwood, 5th Indiana Volunteers, honorably discharged previous to dismissal, to date September 23, 1862.

Colonel Samuel A. Dyer, 175th Pennsylvania Volunteers, honorably mustered out of the service, as of the date his regiment went out of service.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

RESIGNED.

Surgeon W. Fitzpatrick, U. S. Volunteers.

Assistant-Surgeon Edward Dodd, U. S. Volunteers.

ORDERED.

The General Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa. to be discontinued, and all the patients that can bear removal be sent to Baltimore; those that remain will be quartered in a private house in that town.

NAVY YARDS.

BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

Work at this yard is brisk as ever. Five vessels are on the stocks, and twenty or more undergoing repairs. Three double-enders are in various stages of advancement; and the *Wampanoag* is progressing satisfactorily. The *Maumee* was floated out of the Dry Dock on Wednesday. Her place was filled on Thursday by the French frigate *Guerricre*. We have made particular inquiry concerning the new fleet of fast wooden steamers, said to have been ordered by the Navy Department; but were unable to find any one who had received orders for them at this Yard. Indeed, the Yard is already so full that no place could be found for them until the double-enders are launched.

The Steamer *Snomax*, Capt. Cooper, sailed last week for Charleston; the *Richmond*, Capt. T. A. Jenkins, for Mobile; the *Grand Gulf*, Commander Ransom, for Wilmington, and the *Harford* on the 12th. The *Courier* is taking in ordnance stores, and will leave in day or two for Pensacola and New Orleans. The *Supply* is also loading with ordnance stores, destination not reported.

The following is a list of the officers of steamer *Grand Gulf*, which left on Monday:

Commander, George M. Ransom; Lieutenant and Executive Officer, Frederick Rodgers; Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, George R. Higginbotham; Acting-Assistant-Paymaster, E. B. Southworth; Acting-Ensigns, Charles H. Cadieu, Charles A. Frisbie, H. I. Ives, James Boyle; Engineers, Acting-Second-Assistants George W. Shank and H. D. McEwen; Acting-Third-Assistants S. Stillings, Joe Wheeler, Benjamin James; Acting-Gunner, B. C. Betts; Acting-Master's-Mates, James Courtney, Thomas Mason, M. H. Cleaves; Commander's Clerk, W. S. Dick; Paymaster's Clerk, A. B. Gillett.

The following vessels have arrived during the week: the *Tulip*, Acting-Master Siller, from the Rappahannock; the *Willie Rose* and the *Hippodrome*. The screw steamer *Vanderbilt* returned to the yard on Saturday night, with little damage. She was immediately repaired, and left Sunday night.

BOSTON NAVY YARD.

The first trial trip of the double-ender *Sassacus* has taken place at this Yard. Being the representative of a new class of twenty-seven vessels, the trial attracted considerable interest. The result is reported to be entirely satisfactory. The machinery worked well. The first of the double-enders, it will be remembered, have proved failures in some important points, but their defects seem to be happily overcome in the new ones. The *Sassacus* is officered as follows:—Lieutenant commanding, Francis A. Roe; Acting-Master and Executive Officer, A. W. Muldaur; Acting and Sailing Master, C. A. Boutelle; Acting-Ensigns, Auguste Adley, Farley Hopkins, E. A. Sawyer; Master's-Mates, Henry O'Hara, Gideon H. Smith, E. A. Trundy; Engineers, 2d Assistant, B. F. Wood; 3d Assistants, O. W. Ellison, F. C. Reilly, R. N. Ellis, D. W. Grafley and John W. Hurley; Acting-Gunner, Neil Martin; Paymaster, G. D. F. Barton; Assistant Surgeon, Edgar Holden; Captain's Clerk, Michael George; Paymaster's Clerk, Gustave Dettloff.

The 40-gun steam frigate *Niagara* has been put in commission with the following officers:—Commodore, Thomas J. Craven; Lieutenant Commanding, J. S. Barnes; Surgeon, J. L. Fox; Paymaster, J. H. Watmough; Chief-Engineer, William Roberts; Chaplain, William A. Hitchcock; Marine Officers, First Lieutenant, J. F. Baker; Second Lieutenant, L. P. French; Master, William Watson; Acting Ensign, J. A. Slamm; Ensigns, R. S. Chew, W. R. Bridgman and A. S. Barker; Assistant Surgeon, C. J. T. Wells; 1st Assistant Engineer, O. H. Lachey; 2d Assistant Engineers, F. E. Brown, J. Buterworth and W. H. Harris; 3d Assistant Engineers, F. Schober, J. H. Diamond, G. McAllister, R. F. Edwards and E. F. McElwell; Commodore's Clerk, S. B. Clark; Paymaster's Clerks, S. M. Coleman and F. H. Jarvier; Master's Mates, H. E. Leslie, R. N. K. Place, F. B. Atkinson and S. S. Jessurun; Boatswain, George Smith; Gunner, Eugene Mack; Carpenter, Nicholas Mayer; Sailmaker, A. W. Casell. The frigate has been thoroughly repaired. Her old engines have been taken out and more powerful ones substituted; and it is now expected that her speed will be greatly increased. The new armament surpasses that of any other vessel in the world for weight of metal. It consists of twelve 200-pounder Parrott rifled guns on the spar deck, and twenty-four 11-inch smooth-bore guns for throwing hollow shot and shell, on the main deck. She is under orders to proceed to Gloucester to recruit. At present she has not quite 300 men.

Some dissatisfaction has been expressed by the sawyers in the Yard, on account of an order received from Washington obliging them to work by the piece, instead of by the day, as formerly. They have been receiving \$2.50 per day, and the new order is to the effect that they shall receive 3½ cents for oak and 3 cents for pine sawing. This change is understood to be made so as to conform with the custom and prices outside the Yard. The average number of men em-

played in the Charlestown Yard during September was 3,368, and the amount of funds required to pay them for that month will be \$164,297 24.

The iron-clad *Monadnock*, the first iron-clad frigate ever built at this yard, will probably be ready to launch in a fortnight. She is a second-rate vessel of 1,564 tons register, and calculated to carry four guns. She will cost about half a million dollars.

The arrivals at the yard are as follows: frigate *Sabine*, recruiting ship, from Gloucester; steam sloop *Ticonderoga*, from the West Indies, via Philadelphia, and the new gunboat *Syracuse* from a successful trip of six days, and the *Queen* from off Charleston, all on the 10th.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

The *Galena*, which has been in the dry dock for some time past, undergoing repairs, was taken down and hauled to the south wharf, and the *Quaker City* was put in the dock next morning. The *Massachusetts* received a part of her stores yesterday. She will sail on Saturday for the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron. The steamer *Novelty*, from New York, arrived yesterday morning, laden with stores for the ordnance department. The crew of the *Atlanta* will be transferred to the receiving ship *Princeton* this morning.

The *Ticonderoga*, Commodore Wm. Ronchendorf, sailed on the 13th with sealed orders.

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

The propeller *Albert Degroot* has been purchased by the Government. She is a substantial boat, named after Captain Degroot of New York.

A letter received in Boston, from Beaufort, says:—"The pirate *Sumter* was not destroyed in Charleston harbor, but is now in Wilmington, armed, awaiting a chance to run the blockade. There are eight United States steamers at present blockading that port."

The rebel steamer *E. E. Lee*, six days from Wilmington direct, arrived at Halifax, N. S., on the 13th, with about thirty passengers on board. The *Lee* was chased by a Federal blockader, and has a shot-hole in her.

A St. Helena letter reports the capture of a Greek slave on the coast of Africa by a British gunboat, having on board 584 slaves. A portion of them will be sent to the West Indies, and 200 of the best of them have been selected to form the nucleus of the 5th West India regiment. The barracoons on the coast are reported full of slaves, ready for shipment.

The Navy Department is still in great want of seamen. It is feared that some of the new war vessels will have to lie idle for a time for want of men. The prize money of most of the seamen in Government service amounts to a very large bounty. The prize money of some seamen has already amounted to \$2,000. The judgments of a single day at Key West last week amounted to over \$900,000.

Charles H. Sanborn, of Boston, has proposed to the Navy Department to raise the steamers *Georgiana*, *Kyle*, and *Isaac H. Smith*, and any other vessels sunk in or near the harbor of Charleston, S. C., for a salary of 50 per cent. of the net proceeds of what may be recovered; or will raise said vessels and property, and will make return of all that may be recovered to some Court of Admiralty for adjudication of the amount of salvage to be paid him.

STEAMER (ferryboat) *Morse* has relieved the *Mystic*, doing guard duty off the harbor of Fortress Monroe. The *Morse* did very active service on the Pamunkey river and tributaries last summer, and has at present the white flag and red cross (the emblem of a guardship) flying from the masthead. She was one of the early purchases of the Department in the line of ferryboats, and registers 513 tons. She carries a crew of 125 men besides the officers. Her battery is very formidable, consisting of two 100-pounder Parrott rifles, two nine-inch Dahlgren's and two 24-pounder Dahlgren howitzers.

The midshipmen who returned in instruction-ship *Macedonian* reported at the Naval Academy at Newport last Saturday. The Academy is in full operation, to continue until the 1st of February. The whole number of midshipmen on probation is 459. This does not include the first class, which numbers 30 members, as on the 16th instant they went into active service, being attached to different vessels as midshipmen. After an absence of one year they will report to the Academy, and on passing an examination, be commissioned as Ensigns. The following are the first five in the first class: 1. Wm. C. Wise, Kentucky; 2. Williamson Dunn, Indiana; 3. Court. C. Clemens, Indiana; 4. William B. Hoff, Philadelphia; 5. Richard P. Leary, Maryland.

A letter from an officer on the United States sloop-of-war *Kearsage*, dated Brest, France, September 18th, to the Boston Journal, says:—"We are all ready for the pirate *Florida*, watching her movements sharply, and waiting impatiently for her advent, hoping to give a good account of ourselves. But the French government is going to enforce the twenty-four hour rule, as did the English in the case of the *Tucurora* and *Nashville*, at Southampton. This makes our task extremely difficult, for the *Kearsage* has some distance up the channel, which is strongly defended, and difficult to force, not to mention half a dozen lines-of-battle ships lying near. If we lie off the port, we must be a long distance out, owing to the rocks and shoals which here abound, thus giving her a good opportunity for escape on any dark night."

The steamer *Britannia*, which it will be remembered was captured last winter by the *Santiago de Cuba*, and recently repaired at Boston, has arrived at Fortress Monroe. The *Britannia* had left for the blockade off Wilmington; but, having a green set of engineers on board, they neglected to blow the salt out of her boilers, and a coating of an inch thick becoming settled inside the plates, the fire burst and destroyed what are technically known, as the "crown plates," and consequently the ship was unfit for further service until properly repaired. The *Britannia* reached Beaufort, N. C., when Captain Sands of the *Dacotah*, commanding officer of the North Carolina Squadron, placed the engineers under arrest, and, placing competent engineers from the *Quaker City* and *Cambridge* in charge, ordered the disabled ship to Hampton Roads for survey. An inspection by a Board composed of Fleet Engineers, Frank Garvin of the *Minnow*, the Captain Pierce Crosby, Fleet Captain, and the Chief Engineer of the *Roanoke*, resulted in ordering the vessel to the Gosport Yard for repairs.

Our Navy in the Gulf is doing a fine business. The British steamship *Sir Wm. Peel*, has been brought into New Orleans. She was captured off the Rio Grande by the U. S. steamer *De Soto*, Commanded by Wm. H. Walker, who also captured the steamship *Leviathan*, taken by the Confederate cruiser *Teaser* from Mobile, off the mouth of the Mississippi. The *Sir Wm. Peel* was built in England for the Portuguese Government, for a war vessel, at a cost of £70,000. She has on board 900 bales of cotton, worth about \$260,000. The following prize vessels are also at New Orleans, awaiting condemnation: Steamer *Montgomery*, from Mobile to Havana—cargo, cotton; British steamer *Albatross*, from Havana for Mobile—assorted cargo; steamer *Warrior*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Wace*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Cecilia D.*, from Havana for Mobile—cargo, cotton; schooner *Comdor*, captured off Texas coast, assorted cargo; schooner *Excelsior*, captured off Texas coast, assorted cargo; steamer *William Bagley*, from Mobile for Havana—cargo, cotton; steamer *Leviathan*, captured in Gulf; new vessel, built at Chester, Penn.; schooner *Flying Scud*, taken off Texas coast, schooner *Vanguard*, taken off Ship Island—cargo, cotton.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERS TO COMMANDERS.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 84.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON, FLAG SHIP *BLACK HAWK*, CAIRO, ILL., August 20, 1863.

By Order 80 it will be seen that the River Mississippi is now divided into Districts, each district under command of a divisional officer. When Commanders are ordered to repair to any point, they are to report to the Commander of District, get his orders, and take their stations. It will be their duty to report by first opportunity any ill of importance that may occur. They are not to leave their stations, except to patrol a short distance, above and below, and to prevent

the passage of rebel troops or munitions of war across the river. Ferries must be regulated so that no improper persons will pass to and fro.

Cultivate good feelings with the inhabitants, and allow no improprieties to be committed by officers or crew.

Pay particular attention to all general orders.

Warn all passing vessels if there are guerrillas about, and convey them past danger, if not too far from the station.

No vessels are to be delayed for Convoys.

Make all reports to commander of division, who will sign all requisitions, &c.; or if too far off, send all requisitions to Captain Penneck, at Cairo.

Notify the commander of division when short of coal and provisions. If the station is too far from the commanding officer, report by letter, and remain at the station until the divisional commander is heard from.

As the dispatch vessels go down, find out when they will return, and have the sick and their accounts ready to go up in her.

When an officer is very sick, he will be sent at once to Memphis Hospital, without further order than that of the Commander.

The gunboats will never tie up at the bank at night, but lie at anchor ready for anything. Be careful that torpedoes are not drifted down on the vessels, and guard against the approach of boats. Never anchor exactly on the same place, but shift position often.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

DISPOSITION OF THE VESSELS OF THE MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON.

General Order, No. 80.

U. S. MISSISSIPPI SQUADRON,

FLAG SHIP *BLACK HAWK*, CAIRO, ILL., Aug. 19, 1863.

Owing to a change in the limits of my command, and the additional length of River to be looked after, it becomes necessary to make a different disposition of the vessels.

From New Orleans to Donaldsonville, will constitute the First District.

From Donaldsonville to Red River, the Second District.

From Red River to Natchez, the Third District.

From Natchez to Vicksburg, the Fourth District.

From Vicksburg to White River, the Fifth District.

From White River to Cairo, the Sixth District.

From Cairo to Head of Tennessee River, the Seventh District.

From Cumberland River to its source, and the Upper Ohio, the Eighth District.

Each District will be under the command of Divisional Officers, who will be responsible to me for their immediate Districts.

The vessels of one District are not to be ordered away from that District by any superior officer, unless it can be shown that a great emergency exists for so doing.

DAVID D. PORTER,

Rear-Admiral, Commanding Mississippi Squadron.

PRIZE MONEY FORFEITED.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, October 6, 1863.

General Order No. 20.

In the cases of the schooner *Prince Alfred*, captured by the U. S. steamer *Sasquehanna*, September 6, 1861, and the schooner *San Juan*, captured by the same vessel, September 23, 1861, prize lists have not yet been forwarded to the Department, and the distribution of the prize money is thereby prevented.

The Department therefore finds it necessary to declare that the share of prize money which would have accrued in these cases to Captain John A. Chauncey, who commanded the steamer *Sasquehanna* at the time of the captures, is forfeited.

The "Act for the better government of the United States," approved April 23, 1860, directed (Art. 7, Sec. 1) that—

"The commanding officer of every ship or vessel in the Navy, who shall capture or seize upon any vessel as a prize, shall carefully preserve all the papers and writings found on board, and transmit the whole of the originals, unmutated, to the Judge of the district to which such prize is ordered to proceed, and shall transmit to the Navy Department, and to the agent appointed to pay the prize money, complete lists of the officers and men entitled to a share of the prize, inserting therein the quality of every person rating, on pain of forfeiting his whole share of the prize money resulting from such capture, and suffering such further punishment as a court-martial shall adjudge."

A similar law, providing the same penalty for the failure to transmit prize lists to the Navy Department, is contained in the "Act for the better government of the Navy of the United States," approved July 17, 1862.

The Department has no discretionary power to remit this forfeiture. Its duty is confined to the enforcement of it, so soon as it is clear that the intent of the law has been violated, and its purpose defeated, and that those who are entitled to prize money are suffering the consequences of a culpable neglect by their commanding officer of a duty so strongly enjoined.

Its powers to order a court-martial with a view to the further punishment of the offender is discretionary, and it may be compelled to exercise this power. But it trusts that this example of a faithful enforcement of the positive and certain penalty provided by the law, will have the effect of preventing similar neglect of duty on the part of commanding officers making captures.

GIDEON WELLES,

Secretary of the Navy.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

DETACHED.

Lieutenant Commander R. R. Wallace, from the *Constellation*, and ordered to report to the *United States*.

Chief-Engineer Thomas Williamson, from the Board of Examining Engineers, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Second-Assistant-Engineer George W. Rogers (sick), from the *Canandaigua*, and awaiting orders.

Boatswain Wm. Winchester, from the *Atlanta*, and ordered to return to the *Vermont*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Geo. W. Carrick, from the *Powhatan* (sick), and granted one month's leave of absence.

Carpenter J. G. Thomas, from the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, and ordered to the *Wabash*.

Lieutenant Commander Samuel Magaw, from the command of the *Thomas Freeman*, and ordered to command the *Commodore Keed*.

Commander Cadwalader, from the command of the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Commander J. C. Beaumont, from the command of the *Nantuxet*, and ordered to duty in the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Lieutenant Commander Leonard Paulding, from the *Michigan*, and ordered to duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

Lieutenant Commander Stephen B. Luce, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to command the *Nantuxet*.

Lieutenant John W. Kelly, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Surgeon John J. Abernethy, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Paymaster Geo. E. Thornton, from the *Sabine*, and settle accounts.

Boatswain Robert Dixon, Gunner E. J. Bosham, Carpenter Wm. D. Jenkins, and Sails-maker George C. Bocrum, from the *Sabine*, and waiting orders.

Ensign Henry J. Blake, from the *Sabine*, and ordered to the *Niagara*.

First-Assistant-Engineer Thomas S. Cunn, from special duty at New York, and ordered to the *Mingo*.

First-Assistant-Engineer James R. Houston, from the *Roanoke*, and ordered to the *Wyalusing*.

Gunner Elijah Haskell, from the *Saratoga*, and ordered to the Naval Magazine at Fort Mifflin, vice gunner Benjamin Bunker, detached and waiting orders.

ORDERED.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Charles F. Naglee, to the *Pembina*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer James Long, to the *Powhatan*.

Commodore Thomas Turner, to special duty at New York.

Ensign Merrill Miller, to the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign Charles D. Jones, to the *Hartford*.

Third-Assistant-Engineer Theodore Cooper, to examination.

Lieutenant Commander John H. Uphu, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Henry C. Tallman, to the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron.

Ensign H. Trenchard Grafton, to the *Hartford*.

Ensigns Chas. W. Tracy, A. H. McCormick and Frederick Pearson, to their final examination.

Acting-Ensign Roland C. Levin, to the *Ticonderoga*.

Acting-Ensign Wm. B. Hoff, to the *Niagara*.

Lieutenant Commander Edward Barrett, preparatory orders for service.

Gunner Stephen Young, to the *Saratoga*.

RESIGNED.

Henry W. Sprole has resigned his appointment as midshipman at the Naval Academy.

ORDERS REVOKED.

Paymaster George Plunkett's orders to the *Pensacola*, and waiting for orders.

PROMOTION.

Midshipman Wm. H. Whiting, promoted to the grade of Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the *Hartford*.

Midshipman Douglas R. Cassel, to the grade of Acting-Ensign, and ordered to the *Powhatan*.

DEATHS.

Deaths in the Naval Service, reported during the week ending October 10, 1863.

Joseph D. Lisle, Paymaster, yellow fever, September 25, U. S. steamer *Pensacola*.

Henry C. Russell, Third-Assistant-Engineer, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S. steamer *Hollyhook*.

Fred. K. Whitlock, Paymaster's steward, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S. steamer *Hollyhook*.

Joseph Moffat, Third-Assistant-Engineer, pernicious fever, September 21, U. S. steamer *Hollyhook*.

James McGregor, Third-Assistant-Engineer, yellow fever, September 24, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

Washington Taylor, contraband, yellow fever, September 24, U. S. steamer *Pinola*.

James D. Manning, Acting-Ensign, gastritis, September 29, U. S. steamer *Courier*.

Edward Foley, coal heaver, pneumonia, September 30, Naval Hospital, New York.

Patrick Rodgers, marine, tetanus, September 19, U. S. steamer *Flag*.

Wm. F. Hensworth, Third-Assistant-Engineer, remittent fever, August 24, U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

Frank Lewis, seaman, remittent fever, August 9, U. S. steamer *Narragansett*.

Jackson Quick, seaman, consumption, September 21, Naval Hospital, New York.

John George, coal heaver, remittent fever, September 23, Naval Hospital, New York.

James Porteous, Acting-Master's-Mate, September 23, U. S. steamer *Nippon*.

John Tye, boatswain's mate, gunshot wound, September 1, U. S. steamer *Currituck*.

Eph. Hearn, ordinary seaman, consumption, August 20, U. S. steamer *Fort Henry*.

Thomas Fitzgerald, seaman, consumption, Naval Hospital, New York.

Hans Hansfield, seaman, dementia and drowned, Naval Hospital, New York.

James R. Coleman, landsman, meningitis, Naval Hospital, New York.

Henry Monroe, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

James H. Faulkner, landsman, pneumonia, Naval Hospital, New York.

George W. Clark, first cabin boy, typhoid fever, Naval Hospital, New York.

John Jones, coal heaver, typhoid fever, Naval Hospital, New York.

Fred. McMullen, marine, delirium tremens, Naval Hospital, New York.

Charles W. Peck, Acting-Assistant-Surgeon, yellow fever, September 4, U. S. steamer *Relief*.

James Johnson, seaman, enlargement of heart, U. S. steamer *Penguin*.

Alfonso S. Howes, seaman, smallpox, U. S. steamer *Penguin*.

Alfred R. Matthews, Master's-Mate, pistol shot, September 24, U. S. steamer *Wyandank*.

U. S. COAST SURVEY.

NOTICE TO MARINERS—ATLANTIC COAST—APPROACHES TO PORTLAND HARBOR, ME.

The following rocks, not upon any chart, have been surveyed by Lieutenant Commander T. S. Phelps, U. S. Navy, Assistant U. S. Coast Survey:

1. Witch Rock, 24 feet water. Portland Light-house, W. by N. nearly, distant 1½ miles. Middle of Ram Island, N. N. W., distant ½ mile.

2. Willard's Rock, 31½ feet water. Portland Light-house, N. W. by N. nearly, distant 1½ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, S. W. by S. nearly, distant 2½ miles. Trundy's Reef Buoy, S. W. ½ W., distant ½ mile.

3. West Cod Ledge, 23 feet water. Portland Light-house, N. W. by N. nearly, distant 4½ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, W. ½ N., distant 3½ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, S. W. by W., distant 1½ miles.

4. Corwin Rock, 24½ feet water. Portland Light-house, N. N. W. nearly, distant 4½ miles. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, N. W. by W. ½ W., distant 2½ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, S. W. by W., distant ½ mile.

5. West Hue and Cry Rocks, 27 feet water. Cape Elizabeth East Light-house, N. N. W., distant 2½ miles. Barn on Richmond Island, N. W. by W. ½ W., distant 3½ miles. Alden's Rock Buoy, N. E. by N. ½ N., distant 1½ miles.

6. Bulwark Shoal, surveyed by E. Cordell, Acting Assistant, has fourteen feet water on it. The depth of six feet heretofore given on the Chart is an error. The bearings are magnetic. The distances are in nautical miles. The depths are at mean low water.

A. D. BACHS, Superintendent.

COAST SURVEY OFFICE, Sept. 15, 1863.

The following casualties among officers occurred during the recent cavalry fight on the Rappahannock:

KILLED.—Captain John Pierce, 6th New York Cavalry; Major Van Voorhees, 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry; Captain Griggs, 2d New York Cavalry; Captain Grinton, 2d New York Cavalry; Captain Dodge, Co. C, 5th Michigan Cavalry.

WOUNDED.—Captain Downing, 2d Artillery, badly; Captain David Oliphant, Co. B, 6th Mich.; Captain R. Fitzgerald, Co. K, 17th Pennsylvania; Adjutant F. Lansing, 8th New York Cavalry; Lieutenant D. R. Chaffee, 6th Regulars; Lieutenant-Colonel Crocker, Inspector-General upon General Pleasanton's Staff, shot through the thigh; Major A. Paletti, 1st Michigan; Surgeon Foreward, 6th United States; Captain W. P. Dye, 5th New York; Captain Dimmick, 5th New York; Captain W. Atkins, Co. B, 6th New York; Lieutenant G. A. Eddy, Co. A, 6th Michigan; Lieutenant W. H. Lambert, Co. D, 12th Illinois; Lieutenant P. Bly, Co. M, 9th New York; Lieutenant A. C. Robinson, Co. F, 9th New York; Colonel Sawyer, 1st Vermont; Captain Welles, 9th New York, was wounded and taken prisoner; Captain Rhodes and Lieutenants Prentiss and Voss, of 1st Rhode Island Cavalry, were seriously wounded.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. Revenue Cutter *Jackson*, which is doing guard duty at Baltimore, together with a list of vessels boarded by them during the month of September: Captain, S. Cornell; Second Lieutenant and Executive Officer, H. D. Hall; Third Lieutenant, W. S. Simmons; Boatswain, J. Clive; Gunner, M. O'Donnell; Carpenter, B. Long.

VESSELS BOARDED.—Ships, 4; Barks, 15; Brigs, 17; Schooners, 936; Sloops, 51; making a total of 1,023 of all classes.

LIEUTENANT MAT. SIEVERS, of Battery A, First Virginia Light Artillery, has been sentenced by a Court-Martial at Camp Barry to be dismissed the service. The President has approved the sentence.

GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE ARMORIES.—In addition to the large number of muskets manufactured at the Government works in Springfield, and which amount to upward of three hundred thousand per annum, there are a vast number of private establishments throughout the Northern States, which turn out from two to five thousand muskets per month each. These various manufactories are situated at Hartford, Norfolk, Windsor Locks, Norwich, Middletown, Meriden and Whitneyville, Ct., Providence, R. I., Manchester, N. H., Windsor, Vt., Trenton, N. J., Bridesburg, Pa., and New York city, Watertown and Ithaca, N. Y. Besides these, there are more than fifty establishments where separate parts of the musket are manufactured in large quantities, and purchased by Government to supply the places of those injured or destroyed in the service. It is estimated that the private armories alone are manufacturing monthly upwards of sixty thousand rifled muskets. The Government contracts for these arms extend to January next, and the total number which will then have been produced will be enormous. The cost of manufacturing a musket at the Government works is estimated at about \$9; but the contract price to the private arms companies is \$20 for those which equal the Government standard in every respect, \$19.90 for those which lack a little in finish, \$19 for the next grade, \$18 for the next, and \$16 for the lowest and poorest which are accepted.

As the arms are finished, they are sent away to the various Government arsenals; those made in New England to Watertown, Mass., where they remain until the exigencies of the service require them. At the present time, there is a sufficient number of new rifled muskets of the best quality stored in the various arsenals to arm the entire levy about to be called into the field, and should the war continue so long, there will be enough manufactured during the next twelve months for a new levy of over one million of men. These arms, it must be remembered, are entirely independent of those ordered by the respective State governments, which would swell the amount very largely.—*Atlantic Monthly.*

THE FATE OF AN INVENTOR.—In a letter to the *Times* attention is called to a death which occurred a few days ago in an obscure street in Newport, Monmouthshire—that of Mr. Samuel Baldwin Rogers, formerly of Nant-y-glo. He died in the deepest poverty, though the inventor of iron bottoms for puddling furnaces, now universally adopted in the iron trade, and which have been of immense practical importance. His invention was not patented, and so far from receiving reward, he was dismissed from his employment at a large ironworks in South Wales on account of his having committed the indiscretion of having published an elementary treatise on iron metallurgy. When the distressed condition of the poor old man became known—a condition not resulting from misconduct on his part—several persons connected with the iron trade assisted him with money, but assistance came too late. An imbecile daughter survives, and efforts are now made in South Wales to save her from the being workhouse.

PLAN FOR FILLING UP DEPLETED REGIMENTS.—Governor MORTON, of Indiana, has submitted to the War Department the following plan for filling up the depleted regiments of three years volunteers:—Certain members of old regiments, say one for each Congressional District, reduced to the lowest point in numbers or the oldest in organization, and three-fourths of which will re-enlist for three years, shall be brought home to recruit, the officers and men to be furloughed for such time as the Governors of the respective States may determine, for the purpose of recruiting for their respective regiments. At the expiration of the terms of furlough, the regiments shall be returned to the field, and a like number of old regiments on the same principle be brought home and recruited, the men who enlist to be mustered out as their first terms of enlistment have expired, receiving \$100 bounty for past services and \$402 bounty awarded the veteran regiments for future service. This plan will place the regiments organized in 1861, as regards the bounty, on the same footing with those of 1862.

THE YOUNG DUKE DE PENTHIEVE, son of the Prince de JOINVILLE, lately paid a short visit to Washington previous to his departure for Europe. The young prince made a cruise, as honorary ensign, on board of the United States ship *Albatross*, and exhibited so precocious a proficiency (he is not yet seventeen years old) that Captain LUCE appointed him sailing-master, and as such he exclusively and successfully brought the frigate from Cadix to New York. His object in visiting Washington was to take leave of the President and undergo his final examination for lieutenant, for which purpose a special board was appointed, composed of Admirals DAVIS and SUTCHICK and Commodore HARWOOD. The result of the examination was extremely satisfactory. The Duke stopped during his visit at the house of the Brazilian Minister, who on the evening previous to his departure entertained at dinner, in honor of his

distinguished guest, the Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries of State and Navy and the officers who had examined him.

MR. DAVID WILLIS, agent for the Executive of Pennsylvania, announces that the arrangements are nearly completed for the removal of the remains of the Union soldiers scattered over the Gettysburg battle-field to the burying-ground which is being prepared by the several States interested for their reception and proper burial. All the dead will be disinterred and the remains placed in coffins and buried, and the graves of those marked or known will be carefully and permanently re-marked in this soldiers' cemetery. If it is the intention of the friends of any deceased soldier to take his remains home for burial, they will have to make known that design immediately to Mr. WILLIS, whose address is Gettysburg, as after the bodies are removed it will be very desirable not to disarrange the order of the graves by any removals. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver the oration on the consecration of the national cemetery, on the battle-field of Gettysburg, on the 19th of November next.

OUR BIG GUNS.—Speaking of the bombardment of Charleston, and the destruction of Sumter by our guns the while Wagner lay between our batteries and that fort, and the shelling of Charleston from five miles' distance, the *London Telegraph* says:

"If the Americans are vain of being 'big,' why not do them the justice of confessing that they attain that adjective, in their contentions, their sufferings and their engines and methods of warfare? Twice in the course of this two years' struggle they have altered the complexion of the science of destruction—once on the water and once by land."

MARRIED.

[Announcements of marriages and deaths should be paid for at the rate of 50 cents each.]

WEIR-McPHERSON.—On Thursday, Oct. 8, at All Saints Church, Frederick, Md., by Rev. Mr. Perryman, Dr. ROBERT E. WEIR, U. S. A., and MARIA, daughter of Mr. ROBERT E. WEIR, of Frederick, Md.
BERRY-PHIPS.—In Framingham, Mass., Oct. 7, by Rev. J. K. McLean, GEORGE F. BERRY, Assistant Paymaster, U. S. N., to Miss ELLEN M. PHIPS, of Framingham.
KANE-HIGGINS.—October 7, T. F. KANE, U. S. N., to Miss JESSIE HIGGINS, New York.
WEIR-COLE.—In New York on Monday, Oct. 12, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by the Rev. Mr. Lawrence, JESSE WEIR, U. S. A., to ANNE, daughter of OSCAR COLE.
SIBLEY-STEWART.—At Niagara Falls, Sept. 15, by Rev. J. J. Sibley, Capt. P. B. SIBLEY to Miss MAGGIE B. STEWART.
WRIGHT-DEUEL.—In New York, on Sunday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Bishop JAMES, the Hon. J. A. WRIGHT, of Indiana, to Miss MINNIE DEUEL, of New York.
PERRY-PITTY.—In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 7th inst., by the Rev. Thomas G. Allen, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY PERRY, of the U. S. steamer *Porpoise*, to Miss EMMA PITTY, of Philadelphia.
BLINKHORN-PARKER.—In Philadelphia, on Sept. 28th, by Rev. George Brinkhorne, Pastor of All Saints Church, GEORGE BLINKHORN, U. S. A., to Miss MARY M. PARKER.
HEATH-BLINKHORN.—In Philadelphia, on the 3d inst., by Rev. George Brinkhorne, ROBERT B. HEATH, Captain U. S. A., to Miss MAGGIE BLINKHORN, all of Philadelphia.
BRIGHT-FANAR.—In Washington, on the 5d inst., at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Father Boyle, JACOB L. BRIGHT, U. S. Navy, to ANNE E. FANAR, of this city.

DIED.

CAPRON.—In Washington, on the 8th inst., in the 16th year of his age, GEORGE, youngest son of the late Capt. E. A. CAPRON, U. S. A.
CASSIN.—In Washington, on Thursday, Oct. 8, Major WALTER L. CASSIN, 15th Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, aged 31 years.
BUCKMAN.—In the St. James Hospital, New Orleans, on the 7th September, of chronic diarrhoea, WILLIAM M. BUCKMAN, of Woburn, Mass., Captain in the 9th Regiment, Corps d'Afrique, Geo. Utman's Brigade, aged 22 years.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of War.

Hon. Edwin M. Stanton—2d floor War Department.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—232 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General, Winckler's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of Washington, 4c—533 17th street.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—cor. 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.

Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—158 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winckler's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 18th streets.
Captain Edward L. Hartz, Chief Assistant Quartermaster—office corner G and 18th streets.
Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief Quartermaster—Department of Washington—corner 13th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph P. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Medical Inspector General Joseph K. Barnes, Acting Surgeon General.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of Washington—122 Pennsylvania avenue.

Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular Army—corner of 14th and G streets.
Surgeon C. H. Crane, U. S. Army, Acting Assistant Surgeon General.
H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.
General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.
Surgeon T. H. Bache, U. S. Army, to attend to officers of the Volunteer Army.

Army Medical Board.

Office in frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.
Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street, G street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.
Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.
Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 13th street and New York avenue.

Engineer Department.

Colonel George D. Ramsay, Acting Chief Engineer—Winckler's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winckler's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Military Department of Washington.
Major General S. P. Heintzelman, Commanding Department—Headquarters, cor. 15th street and Pennsylvania Ave.
Brigadier General J. H. Martindale, Military Governor—cor. 18th and I Sts.
Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington—corner 19th and I streets.

Defenses of Washington.

Brigadier-General J. G. Barnard, Chief Engineer—office northwest corner Pennsylvania avenue and 19th street.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—145 F street, corner of T street.
Colonel D. C. McCullum, Superintendent of Military Railroads—230 G street, near 17th street.
Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 17th street.
Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Musters—corner 19th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureaus—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 144, a Board is now in session at No. 429 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 144—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Simeon Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Sundays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side of Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it, with a view to placing them on the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McDowell is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made, if the applicant is rightfully within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and a half street.

NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary, Washington.
Gustavus V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y.
William Faxon, Chief Clerk.

Bureau of Docks and Yards.

Rear-Admiral Joseph Smith, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting.

Commander Albert N. Smith, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Navigation.

Commodore Charles Henry Davis, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Ordnance.

Commander Henry A. Wise, Acting Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Construction and Repairs.

John Lenthall, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Steam Engineering.

Benjamin F. Isherwood, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

Horatio Bridge, Chief of Bureau.

Bureau of Medicine and Surgery.

William Whelan, Chief of Bureau.

Commandants of Navy Yards.

Rear-Admiral Hiram Paulding, at New York.
Commodore John B. Montgomery, at Boston.
Commodore George K. Strickland, at Philadelphia.
Commodore Andrew A. Harwood, at Washington.
Captain Geo. F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.
Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

Rear-Admiral David G. Farragut, commanding Western Gulf blockading squadron, New Orleans.
Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.
Acting Rear-Admiral Charles H. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Theodorus Bailey, commanding East Gulf blockading squadron.
Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John A. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.
Rear-Admiral D. D. Porter, commanding Mississippi Squadron.

Miscellaneous.

Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.
Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.
Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.
Acting-Master A. D. Brown, in charge of Naval Rendezvous, Cleveland, Ohio.
Capt. Oscar Bullitt, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff; Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.
Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.
Capt. Eliza Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous, Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.
Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.
Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of a character suited to the columns of the JOURNAL will be inserted, to a limited extent, at twenty cents a line each insertion. Advertisers are requested to make their favors as short as possible.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS. By E. D. HUDSON, M. D., New York, Astor Place, Clinton Hall, up stairs. U. S. soldiers and marines furnished without charge, by order of Surgeon-General Hammond, U. S. A., and Surgeon Whelan, U. S. N.

MAP OF THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WILCOX, A.D.C. & Topographical Officer of the Late Major-General REYNOLD'S STAFF.

Beautifully engraved on Stone in Five Colors, showing the Topography of the field and the Disposition of the troops—Union and Rebel. Size 18 by 24. Price 50 cents per copy.
Map of the Battle-field of Antietam (lithograph). Price \$1 per copy.
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On receipt of the price, either of these Maps will be mailed free. H. B. WILCOX, Morrisania, N. Y.

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INCOMPARABLY the best Book about the War—*Washington Chronicle.*

A FAITHFUL Picture of the Soldier's actual daily Life in the Camp, the Fight and on the March—*Christian Inquirer.*

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Captain Noyes' "Bivouac and Battle-field" is a record of the personal experience of one of General Doubleday's first staff in Virginia, told so simply, so graphically, that the reader will at once comprehend the daily routine of a soldier in active service. It is full of anecdote, of incident and of striking descriptions, and is a most delightful and instructive volume.

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We have seen no account which conveys so faithful a picture of a soldier's actual daily life in the camp, the fight and on the march. * * * There is a general tone of cheerfulness and encouragement in the volume which will recommend it to those infected with despondency; and his readiness to seize the humorous side of camp-life gives the book a sprightliness eminently calculated to make it pleasant reading.

From the *Philadelphia Inquirer.*

The battle pictures are very fine, and the philosophical comments admirable.

From the *Portland Transcript.*

His pictures of camp-life are the most vivid and life-like we have seen. His description of the battle of South Mountain is a remarkable specimen of war-painting.

From the *Washington Chronicle.*

Incomparably the best book we have yet seen about the war and its varied scenes. We have read it with intense interest, and have learned more from it of what war is than we had thought it possible we ever could learn from books. So complete is the spell of the truthful narrative that one seems to accompany the author and see all that he saw, and almost feel all that he felt. * * *

Published by HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

ARMY MEDICAL BOARD.

SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3, 1863.

An Army Medical Board will meet in the city of New York, on the 16th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age and physically sound.

Applications must be made to the Secretary of War, or through the Surgeon-General of the Army, stating the residence of the applicant, and the date and place of his birth, and they must also be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are now several vacancies in the Medical Staff of the Regular Army.

By order C. H. CRANE, Surgeon U. S. Army.

REVERE HOUSE,

BOWDOIN SQUARE, and FREMONT HOUSE,

cor. of Tremont and Beacon streets, Boston.

The most centrally located First Class hotels in this city. These favorite resorts of the officers of the Army and Navy have been refitted in the most thorough manner, and for luxurious comfort and exquisite living are still unsurpassed in the country. Mr. Parson Stevens having retired from active business, they are now under the superintendence of

BINGHAM, WHISLEY & CO.

A NEW SYSTEM OF BATTLE FLAGS.—Major-General ROSECRANS has established a new system of battle flags, by which the various corps of his army may be designated. The color of the flag denotes the corps, the number of the stars on it the division, and the figure in the star the brigade. The 14th Army Corps (THOMAS) has a bright blue flag; the 20th Corps (McCook) bright red; the 21st Corps (Crittenden) a flag with three horizontal bars, white, red and blue. On these colors for a field, the number of the division is inscribed in white or black stars, and that of the brigade by a figure in the star, of opposite color.

Each battery has a small flag, corps colors, with letters and numbers of the battery inscribed thereon in black.

The cavalry divisions have each a bright red white and blue flag, colors running vertically, red outermost, and black stars.

The engineer corps has a white and blue flag, blue uppermost, and running horizontally.

The hospitals and ambulance depots have a light yellow flag, for hospital and principal ambulance depots on the field of battle. Subordinate depots and store-houses have a plain, light green flag, three feet square; and Quartermasters' depots the same, with the inscription, "Q. M. D." in white letters.

The reserve corps has a white red and blue flag, bars running diagonally, the division number indicated by white crescents.

General ROSECRANS' headquarters are marked by the national flag, six feet by five, with a golden eagle below the stars, two feet from tip to tip. For corps commanders, the color of their corps flag, fringed, with black eagle in the centre, with number of corps in black on white field. Division commanders have corps flags with black stars; brigade commanders, same, with white stars. The regular brigade, in ROSECRANS' division have golden stars instead of white, to designate their brigade.

General headquarters, Ordnance Department, has a bright green flag, with two crossed cannons in white, with "U. S. Ordnance Department" in black, and a crimson streamer above the flag with same inscription.

GEN. EWELL'S PIETY.—In the course of a recent address by Gov. SMITH, he told his rebel audience the following anecdote of Gen. EWELL:—"During the hero JACKSON'S lifetime, Gen. EWELL was wont to remark that JACKSON could do the praying, and he could do the swearing, and that the two together could whip the devil. After Gen. EWELL lost a leg, the light of the Gospel shed its benign influence over his spirit, and he became a Christian. Under the influence of this new feeling he found the enemy heavily intrenched at Winchester. He said that he felt averse to exposing his 'poor boys' to the deadly slaughter certain to result from an attack on the works. He retired to his tent, and there spent a time in prayer to the throne of Grace. It seemed then, said he afterwards to Gen. SMITH, as if a sudden fear held of the enemy, and he abandoned his works without a fight. The hand of God is visible in this." The Governor then remarked to his audience: "We have in EWELL a fit successor to the lamented JACKSON—a praying and a fighting man."

CANTEEN.—The word "canteen" has had a curious history. It is perhaps the only word in our language, which, originally English, passed into a foreign tongue, and was afterward taken back in a modified form. As originally spoken by the Saxon, it was simply *tin can*, but the Gaul, as is his wont, placing the noun before the adjective, and pronouncing the letter *t* as *e*, brought out as *can tin*, pronounced *canteen*. Adopting a thousand other French military terms, the dull Englishman took back his own original word in a new shape, without any inquiries on the subject, and hence we now say canteen instead of tin-can.

THE REBELS AND SLAVERY.—The London *Post* (the government organ) in its issue of the 20th of August argues:—

"That an immediate unconditional abolition of slavery in the Confederate States would do more harm than good, we are ready to admit; and we are equally sure that a well-cared-for slave in the South is better off than a free colored citizen of the North; but of one thing, we are certain, and it is this—that the extinction of slavery is but a question of time, and that if the Confederate States would win the sympathy of the world, they must elaborate some plan for the gradual emancipation and ultimate suppression of that greatest blot upon their civilization. Their heroic resistance to the domination of the North has won the admiration of the world, but slavery is a canker that will eat out the vitality of the most flourishing State on earth."

QUANTRELL, the rebel bandit and murderer, was formerly a school teacher in Kansas, under the name of Hart.

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Hon. P. H. Watson, Assistant Secretary of War, 3d floor.
John P. Fox, Chief Clerk, 3d floor.

General-in-Chief.

Major General H. W. Halleck—233 G street.

Adjutant General.

Brigadier General L. Thomas—War Department.

Judges Advocate.

Colonel Joseph Holt, Judge Advocate General—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Major L. C. Turner, Judge Advocate, Department of War—corner G and 14th and G streets.
Theophilus Gaines, Major and Judge Advocate, 22d Army Corps—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Solicitor of the War Department.
Hon. William Whiting—Rooms Nos. 29 and 31, War Department.

Inspector General's Department.

Colonel D. B. Sackett—531 17th street.

Signal Officer of the Army.

Colonel Albert J. Myer—128 F street.

Provost Marshal General.

Colonel James B. Fry—War Department.

Quartermaster's Department.

Brigadier General M. C. Meigs, Quartermaster General—office, Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.
Brigadier General D. H. Rucker, Depot Quartermaster—office, corner G and 14th and G streets.
Lieutenant Colonel Elias M. Greene, Chief of Quartermaster's Department of Washington—corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Major M. S. Miller, Post Quartermaster—office, 197 F street.
Captain D. G. Thomas, Military Store Keeper—Art Union Building, corner 15th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Subsistence Department.

Brigadier General Joseph H. Taylor, Commissary General—La Fayette square, corner H street and Jackson Place.
Colonel Amos Beckwith, Depot Commissary—223 G street.

Medical Department.

Brigadier General William A. Hammond, Surgeon General—corner 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon R. O. Abbott, Medical Director, Department of War—132 Pennsylvania avenue.
Surgeon Basil Norris, to attend officers of the regular army—corner of 17th and 18th streets.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, to attend officers of the volunteer army—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.
H. Johnson, Military Store Keeper, Acting Medical Purveyor—office F street, between 17th and 18th streets.

General Hospitals are under the charge of Surgeon R. O. Abbott.

Surgeon Joseph B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon General, cor. of 18th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Army Medical Board.

Surgeon Meredith Clymer, President—in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, south side Pennsylvania avenue.

Pay Department.

Colonel T. P. Andrews, Paymaster General—corner F and 15th streets.
Chief Clerk E. H. Brooke, Examination of Accounts—211 F street.

Major Hutchins—Discharge Office of all officers, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Rochester—Discharge Office of all officers—corner F and 15th streets.

Major Potter—Discharge office of regulars, corner F and 15th streets.

Major Taylor—Discharge Office of volunteer soldiers, corner 15th street and New York avenue.

Major R. P. Dodge—office for the Payment of Paroled Prisoners, corner of 15th and F streets.

Engineer Department.

Brigadier General Joseph G. Totten, Chief Engineer—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Ordnance Department.

Brigadier General James W. Ripley, Chief—Winder's Building, corner F and 17th streets.

Lieutenant Colonel Joseph S. Conrad, Discharge Office for Department—132 Pennsylvania avenue.

Capt. H. B. Todd, Provost Marshal, District of Washington corner 19th and I streets.

Miscellaneous.

Colonel William Hoffman, Commissary General of Prisoners—148 F street, corner of T street.

Brigadier General Herman Haupt, Superintendent of Military Railroads—223 G street, near 17th street.

Brigadier General William F. Barry, Chief of Artillery—153 I street.

Captain H. Clay Wood, Commissary of Mustering—corner 18th and G streets.

Captain C. W. Foster, Assistant Adjutant General, Chief of Colored Bureau—War Department.

Under General Orders No. 141, a Board is now in session at No. 459 14th street, Washington. Applicants for examination for commissions in colored regiments are referred to the General Order—No. 141—for information how to get authority to appear before it. Maj. Genl. Silas Casey is President of the Board.

The Commission of which Brigadier Genl. Ricketts is President, is in session daily, except Saturdays, in a frame building on the space between 18th and 19th streets, north side Pennsylvania avenue, for the examination of cases of officers published for dismissal.

A Board to examine officers of the Regular Army who may be ordered before it with a view to placing them in the retired list, is in session at Wilmington, Delaware. Major General McCallum is President of this Board.

All applications by officers for leaves of absence, or by soldiers for furloughs, on account of wounds, or sickness, must be made to the appointing authority within the limits of the department, to Major General Heintzelman, at the head quarters, Department of Washington, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Fifteenth and a-half street.

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Office of the Secretary of the Navy.

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Gustavus V. Fox, Asst. Sec'y,
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Commodore Andrew A. Hays, at Washington.

Captain Geo. F. Pearson, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Captain Thomas O. Selfridge, at Mare Island, California.

Officers Commanding Squadrons.

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Acting Rear-Admiral James L. Lardner, commanding West India squadron, Havana.

Acting Rear-Admiral Charles L. Bell, commanding Pacific squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Thomas A. Bailey, commanding East G. blockading squadron.

Acting Rear-Admiral Samuel Phillips Lee, commanding North Atlantic blockading squadron, Hampton Roads.

Rear-Admiral John S. Dahlgren, commanding South Atlantic blockading squadron.

Commodore William Smith, commanding naval station at Pensacola, Florida.

Commodore John W. Livingston, commanding naval station at Norfolk, Va.
Commodore T. Aloysius Dornin, commanding naval station at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous.

Capt. Frederick Engle, Governor of Naval Asylum, Philadelphia.

Capt. Oscar Bullis, commanding Naval Rendezvous, N. Y. commanding Naval Rendezvous, Boston.

Lieut. Frank Ellery and Surg. Isaac Brinkerhoff, Lieut. Samuel B. Knox and Surg. John Rudenstein.

Capt. James M. Gillis, Superintendent of Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.

Capt. Eliza Peck, commanding Naval Rendezvous Portsmouth, N. H.

Commander Augustus S. Baldwin, Inspector of N. Y. Navy Yard.

Commander John J. Glasson, commanding Naval Rendezvous, New Bedford.

Rear-Admiral Francis H. Gregory, superintending construction of gunboats.

Commodore George S. Blake, Superintendent of Naval Academy, Newport, R. I.

Rear-Admiral William B. Shubrick, Chairman of the Light House Board, Washington, D. C.

MARRIED.

RUSH-SHEAFFER.—On the 3d instant, at Philadelphia, by the Rev. J. H. Kennard, Captain THOMAS J. RUSH, of United States Army, to FANNY E. SHEAFFER, of Canton, Ohio.

KAYANAGH-LESLIE.—At the Breckinridge House, New York, on Friday, Sept. 4, Mr. JOHN T. KAYANAGH, Purser of the Ocean Mail steamship City of London, one of the Inman line, to ANNA, daughter of John Leslie, Esq., C. E.

RAWFORTH-CLEMENT.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Schramm, at St. George's Chapel, Captain AUGUSTUS CRAWFORTH, formerly of New Jersey, to Miss CHARLOTTE CLEMENT, of Hesse Cassel, Germany. No cards.

HINKS-NICHOLS.—In Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday, 3d inst., at Christ church, by Rev. Dr. Hoppin, Brig.-Gen. Edward W. HINKS, to Miss ELIZABETH PERCIE, daughter of George Nichols, Esq.

WHITE-DERRY.—29th ult., by Rev. E. Edmunds, Lieut. RUFUS A. WHITE, 11th Mass. Regt., of Charlestown, to Miss AUGUSTA E. DERRY, of Townsend, Vt.

HEWLETT-SANDERSON.—At the Pierpont House, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Sept. 6, by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., J. AUGUSTUS LEWLETT, to MARY E., daughter of Lieutenant Col. James M. Sanderson, U. S. A.

At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., Lieut. RODERICK PRENTISS, U. S. Navy, and Miss CAROLINE A., second daughter of the late Chauncey St. John, Esq., of this city.

BRIDGES-ELMS.—On Tuesday, Sept. 1, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Charles C. Wallace, Dr. S. D. WASHBURN, House Physician of Seamen's Retreat, Staten Island, to ELIZABETH CROWELL BRIDGES, of Perth Amboy, N. J. No cards.

DIED.

BULL.—In New Orleans, on Sunday, Aug. 9, of bilious remittent fever, FRANCIS BULL, Jr., of this city, Second Assistant Engineer on board U. S. ship *Poconkotas*, in the 24th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

MAJOR EDMUND UNDERWOOD, United States mustering and disbursing officer for the Northern district of New York, died in Utica on the 5th of September, aged about thirty-seven years. He served with distinction in the Mexican war, and on the 3d of March, 1848, received a commission of second lieutenant in the Fourth regular infantry. Since the close of that war until within two years past, he was, except during rare and brief intervals, on duty, in California and Oregon. On the 14th of May, 1862, he was promoted from a captaincy in the Fourth regular infantry to a majority in the Eighteenth United States infantry. His remains will be taken on Monday to Oswego, where he will be buried.

At New Orleans, Louisiana, August 26, First Lieutenant JAMES D. HARRIS, corps of Engineers, United States Army, of typhoid fever. He was appointed a cadet from Kentucky, and entered the Academy in the summer of 1859. His natural ability and industry won him an enviable position among the scholars in his class, which was only surpassed by his aptitude for military exercises and fitness for command. These were so conspicuous that he was appointed to the highest rank among his fellow cadets, and for his first year at the Academy he commanded the corps as its first captain. Still his personal qualities were so winning, that he secured the affection as well as respect even of his fellow pupils, and in June, 1863, he left the Academy with the brightest promise of service to his country and of personal distinction. He was immediately ordered to join the Nineteenth Army corps, and reached Fort Hudson immediately after its surrender. He remained there for some time, directing the subsequent engineering operations, and then returned to New Orleans, where he was actively engaged in superintending appropriate works around the city, until he was attacked by the disease which terminated fatally on the 26th inst. Far from his home, with no relatives near him, among perfect strangers, or friends of but a few weeks' standing, the romance of his affectionate betrothal, and the vision of his young ambition blighted, his life is not the least costly or least sacrifice that this wicked rebellion has laid on the altar of our country.

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merations made since the 1st of May, 1863, within
the above named District, comprising the Seventh,
Tenth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Wards, will be
open for examination at the office of the Assessor, No.
563 Broadway, for the space of fifteen days from the
date thereof, and that the Assessor will hear appeals
at the office above named, after the expiration of said
fifteen days, until the 30th day of September, between
the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., relative to any er-
roneous or excessive valuation or enumerations by the
Assistant Assessors. Provided, That the question to
be determined by the Assessors, on an appeal respect-
ing the valuation or enumeration of property, or ob-
jects liable to duty or taxation, shall be, whether the
valuation complained of be or be not in a just relation
to proportion to other valuations in the same assess-
ment District, and whether the enumerations be or
be not correct. And all appeals to the Assessors
aforesaid shall be made in writing, and shall specify
the particular cause, matter or thing respecting which
a decision is requested, and shall, moreover, state the
ground or principle of inequality or error complained
of.
GEO. F. BELLOW, Assessor.
Dated New York, Aug. 31, 1863.

**TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OF-
FICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,**
WASHINGTON, August 13th, 1863.—Whereas, by satis-
factory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has
been made to appear that the Second National Bank
of the city of New York, in the County of New York
and State of New York, has been duly organized un-
der and according to the requirements of the act of
Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a national cur-
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to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof,"
approved February 25, 1863, and has complied with
all the provisions of said act required to be complied
with before commencing the business of Banking;
Now, therefore, I, Hugh McCulloch, Comptroller of
the Currency, do hereby certify that the said Second
National Bank of the city of New York, County of
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commence the business of Banking under the act
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In testimony thereof, witness my hand and seal of
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